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Reading the crop forecasts

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
It is a long way to most grocery shelves from Dennis Lundsgaard's corn fields in Iowa — but for price-conscious shoppers, there was hopeful news this week from the nation's farms.
For the most part, farmers like Mr. Lundsgaard say they plan to plant enough corn to make 1975 a possible record crop year. And it also looks like a big year for other major crops such as wheat, according to a survey released March 17 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
Large plantings do not guarantee the kind of leveling off in retail food prices the Agriculture Department says will occur late this year, but without them, no price leveling would be likely.
Weather, crop plantings, yields, and the steadily rising processing and sales costs are major factors determining retail food prices.
It would be "just guessing" to predict changes in retail food prices on the basis of the survey, says William Kufuss, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.
The winter wheat farmers have planted and the wheat they plan to plant this spring is expected to total nearly 17.7 million acres, compared with 18.5 million acres last year, the report states.
*Please turn to Page 2

Jobless benefits are starting to run out

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York
They may not like it, but Bob, Judy, and Peter have something in common — like tens of thousands of other Americans, they are all within a few weeks of exhausting their unemployment benefits.
After 52 weeks of unsuccessful job-hunting, those vital checks will stop, unless Congress extends unemployment benefits for yet another 12-week period, a possibility under discussion.
Bob, Judy, and Peter are not alone. The U.S. Department of Labor estimates that during the full year roughly 1.5 million Americans will "exhaust" all their unemployment benefits. New York State, for instance, expects 75,000 people to exhaust their benefits in April.
Bob was once an East Side doorman at \$154 a week. He can go on collecting his \$95 a week unemploy-

ment check for only three more weeks. Then, he reckons, he will probably have to give up his apartment, go on welfare, and take a "hostel" room.
Judy, once in the music recording industry at \$175 a week, is not so badly off; she shares an apartment. But when the checks run out in four weeks she says she will probably have to work nights for tips and commission in a courtroom at a friend's restaurant.
Peter has come down in the world since he lost his \$18,000-a-year advertising agency executive job. If he cannot find another such position in the next six weeks before his unemployment checks stop coming, he will switch to a rent-controlled apartment (currently occupied by friends) and look for less desirable jobs "I'm overqualified for."
Currently, the unemployment insurance program covers the first 26 weeks of unemployment, with states *Please turn to Page 4

Does ecology cost jobs?

Energy officials say not necessarily

By Harry B. Mills
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
At a time when the U.S. economy cries out for stimulation, can Americans safely reduce their energy consumption without throwing more people out of work?
"Yes," replies a senior federal energy official, who finds it "very troubling that a liberal Congress, which has been for [conservation] all the time, now says we can't do it without hurting the economy."
Americans, notes Roger W. Sant, assistant administrator of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) for Conservation and Environment in an interview, consume more than twice as much energy per capita as West Germans, a people with a comparably high standard of living.
A study of six nations, adds Dr. Jeffrey Millstein, an FEA analyst, shows that only Canada comes close to the United States in per capita energy consumption. Citizens of other advanced nations — Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, and West Germany — use less than half as much energy per person as Americans.
"It's a bad indictment," Mr. Sant continued, "if we can't figure a way to cut our energy demand" at least a bit.

West German example
FEA studies, said Dr. Millstein, indicate that U.S. business firms could save their energy consumption by 25 percent without harm. "The supposed correlation," he said, "between energy consumption and economic activity is spurious. There is no inextricable correlation."
"In West Germany," he went on, "perhaps the most flourishing economy in the [industrialized] world today, we have living proof that you can cut back energy consumption without economic hardship."
So far, said Mr. Sant, American firms have achieved only 1 to 1.5 percent in absolute energy savings. "At least 50 percent of firms [the FEA has contacted]," he added, "haven't done anything significant" toward reducing their energy consumption.
President Ford's goal of reducing oil imports by 1 million barrels a day this year would require Americans to reduce overall energy consumption by 3 percent, he said.
Are Americans saving energy? They did last year, observed the FEA conservation chief, but apparently no longer, taken as a whole.
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Kissinger speeds up peace shuttle

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Aswan, Egypt
United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is settling into a faster pace on his Egypt-Israel peace shuttle, holding in reserve the possibility of raising American proposals to both sides later on.
Dr. Kissinger finished his third round of meetings with President Sadat here Tuesday and then returned to Israel. He expected to be back in Aswan again with more Israeli proposals Thursday, after a visit to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh Wednesday.
After two weeks of coming and going, the tough core of difficulty remains the same, according to U.S. sources. The problem is to resolve Israel's political requirements for the beginning of "a state of peace" with Egypt's desire to end what it regards as Israel's continued military threat to the Suez Canal and the Egyptian hinterland.
Egyptian sources say the answers President Sadat gave to Israel's latest "specific ideas" contained details on how both sides might build guarantees to each other into the proposed accord's text, while leaving provisions for permanent peace for the Mideast peace conference in Geneva later on.
Israel has listed many Egyptian actions it wants to see as proof that a "warlike state of mind" has ended on Cairo's part. Three of them — an end to Arab economic boycotts (not controlled by Egypt but by the Arab League), the start of tourism and "open bridges" like those between Jordan and Israel — were reported from Tel Aviv. *Please turn to Page 4

Saigon's strategic retreat: how it affects future tactics

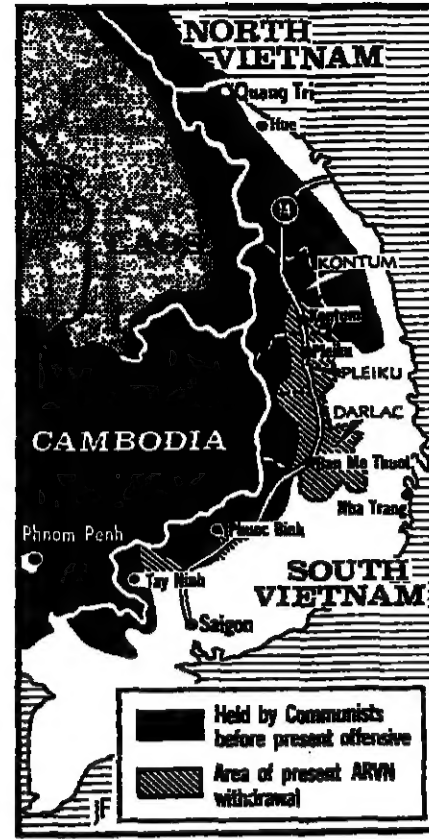
Military aid bills unlikely to pass

By Robert F. Hey
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Despite heavy Ford administration pressure, Congress remains unlikely to vote additional military aid this year to embattled Cambodia, according to fresh congressional soundings.
However, one administration argument is making headway in converting some members of Congress: that without more military aid there will be a "bloodbath" in Phnom Penh when Khmer Rouge insurgents capture the Cambodian capital.
"This argument is troubling many here," says one Senate source in a typical comment.
Yet many congressional sources report it is an uphill battle for the compromise Cambodian aid proposal approved 9-7 Monday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It would provide \$27 million a month in military help for three months, with all Cambodia military aid to end June 30.

Chances slim

One knowledgeable source favoring the request makes this assessment: "It's going to be an uphill battle. . . . The odds are, right now, that it won't pass."
He adds that "there's a chance for it in the Senate," provided the proposal can attract support from numerous Southern Democrats and some moderate Republicans like Sen. Richard S. Schweiker and Charles M. C. Mathias Jr. all support it.
Additionally, he says, the Ford administration must unqualifiedly back this proposal — any attempt to change it would seal its defeat. It is not yet clear what the administration will do.
Prospect of obtaining the requisite Senate support is dim, several Senate sources insist. For his part Senator



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Schweiker says he will oppose the measure, holding "not one penny more" for Cambodian military aid.
Senator Mathias at this writing will not reveal his position; he is scheduled to do so later this week. But aides note that in recent months he has opposed additional military help for Cambodia.

House hurdle

If this authorization proposal should clear the Senate, it faces a steeper uphill climb in the House, several sources note.
However, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott told reporters following a Tuesday morning meeting with the President that Mr. Ford has not abandoned Cambodia although congressional Democrats virtually have.
*Please turn to Page 4

Thieu abandons Central Highlands

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The North Vietnamese have won a psychological victory in getting South Vietnamese Government forces to take what many would argue is the nonetheless strategically sound decision not to stand and fight in the sparsely populated Central Highlands provinces of Kontum and Pleiku.
The measure of that psychological success will be weighed:
1. In Saigon.
2. In the United States Congress.
In the U.S. Congress, the latest turn of events will provide ammunition for both hawks and doves.
The doves are likely to speak of a South Vietnamese military setback which supports their argument that the Government and Army of South Vietnam are "losers" and no U.S. military aid can save them. The hawks are likely to say that what has happened makes U.S. military aid more urgently needed than ever.

Situation in Saigon

In Saigon, popular opinion is less likely to be as affected as is opinion on Capitol Hill in Washington.
The Saigonese know that the population of all three provinces (Dar Lac, Pleiku, and Kontum) now likely to come under North Vietnamese control is only a few hundred thousand, while 85 to 90 percent of the total population of 20 million in South Vietnam still lives under the South Vietnamese Government flag.
Further, the Saigonese are inclined to dismiss the population of the Central Highlands as being Montagnards (local tribesmen) and not strictly Vietnamese — which is only partly true — and so not really worth fighting for.
In any case, the facts seem to be that in the second phase of their winter offensive, the North Vietnamese *Please turn to Page 2

Key crossroads village recaptured

Cambodians struggle to secure airport

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Kambo, Cambodia
"We are measuring progress here in terms of hundreds of yards, not in terms of kilometers or miles," said a wary Cambodian Army officer.
"We are running into a lot of mines and heavy weapons fire, and it's difficult to move forward," said the officer, summing up the situation as he saw it.
A huge concentration of Cambodian Army troops, airplanes, helicopter gunships, and armored personnel carriers has found going slow indeed to the west of Phnom Penh airport. This is where the Cambodian Army has focused much of its force over the past two weeks in an attempt to stop the shelling of the airport, Phnom Penh's only remaining supply link with the outside world.
Government troops have succeeded in recapturing the key crossroads village of Tuol Leap, situated about six miles to the northwest of the airport. And they have forced Communist-led insurgents to pull back the captured 106-millimeter guns with which they were pounding the airport. For the past few days, only a relatively small number of rockets have been hitting the airport, and American transport planes have flown a record number of supply sorties into Phnom Penh.

But thanks apparently to heavy casualties, lack of adequate replacements for battlefield losses, and weariness brought on by nearly three months of fighting, there is no air of victory here. The government hold on Tuol Leap still appears to be tenuous. Government troops in and around the village are under constant fire, and helicopters dare not land there.
Government troops still have the task of clearing a string of rocket-firing positions in bamboo thickets and marshes to the northeast of Tuol Leap. And everywhere they move, the ragged, weary soldiers seem to be coming up against land mines.
"The problem is manpower," said one Cambodian officer. "We've got enough ammunition, but the big problem is finding enough troops to do anything. A brigade normally should have 2,400 men," said one of the brigade commanders involved in a big operation to the west of the airport. "I've got less than 50 percent of that, and I'm not getting any replacements."
"They're always promising to send us replacements," he said. "But every day we take more losses, and the replacements never come."
"Well, at least recapture of Tuol Leap was a small victory for you, wasn't it?" said a reporter.
"Yes, a small victory," said the officer, with a weak smile.

Religion-and-public-schools debate flares

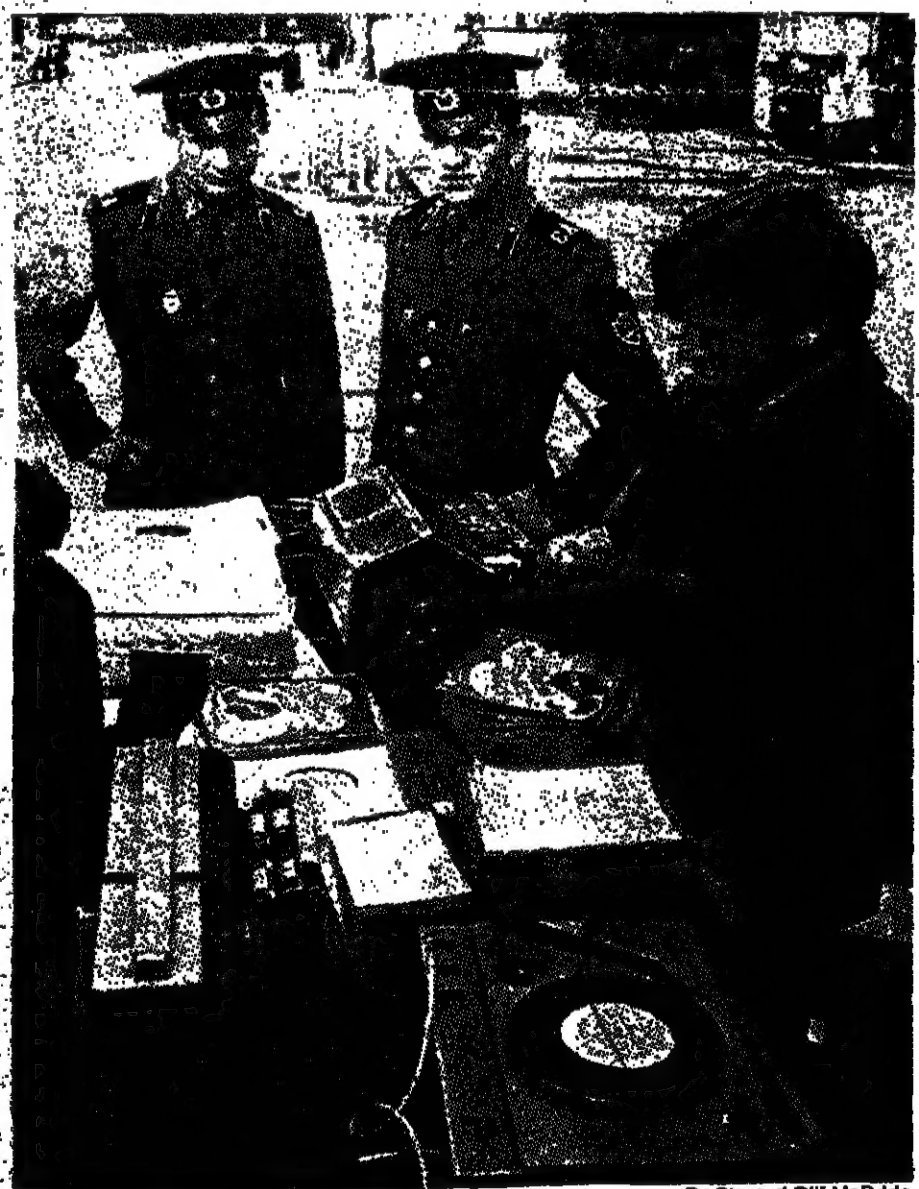
By Edward Alwood
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Harrisonburg, Va.
The United States Supreme Court soon may be asked to rule again on the relationship between religion and public schools.
On March 17, U.S. District Judge James Turk ruled here that school officials may no longer grant "release time" from classes for religious study in a weekday religious education program.
A spokesman for Americans United for the Separation of Church and State declined comment on the decision, but pointed out that "release time" programs occur in one out of every six U.S. school districts.
The program has been part of the Harrisonburg school system since the 1950s. At that time it was conducted in school classrooms, but as the Supreme Court steadily upheld the separation of church and state, weekday religious education officials moved their classes into mobile trailers parked next to the school grounds.

In Virginia case, judge ends 'release time' from regular classes

Last October, three college professors living in Harrisonburg claimed the school system discriminated against children who do not participate in the program and asked that it be discontinued. The school board refused. The professors obtained an injunction against the program.
The school board contends that no laws have been broken since the school itself does not offer religious instruction. Defense attorneys point out that "release time" was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1962 in the case of Zorach v. Clauson.
Judge Turk said in the ruling that

he recognizes the specifics of the Zorach case, but he added that some of the justices who originally ruled in 1952 are still on the high court and have described the ruling as being unsound.
Judge Turk enjoined WRE officials from holding classes and the school board from working with WRE in scheduling religious classes. He ruled that "the primary effect of the WRE program in Harrisonburg is to advance a particular religious program. It is for this reason that the [First Amendment] has been violated."
*Please turn to Page 4



By Stewart Dill McBride

Moscow: checking whether sale is legal (it is)

Soviet secondhand bazaars fast becoming black markets

By Dev Murarka
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Every big city in the Soviet Union has one — a bazaar where second-hand goods are bought and sold. But today, more and more, these second-hand Soviet markets are becoming centers of black market trade for goods in short supply.
Prices are exorbitant and there is always the risk of being nabbed by the local police as a "speculator." Nevertheless the free, or black, market flourishes with the authorities for the most part turning their heads the other way.

Take for example a recent study of such a market in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk. The correspondent who described it in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta remarked that even in freezing weather the market was full of people. Every child in the city knew where it was and how to direct outsiders there.
Handsome profit
The magazine gave this example of the sky-high prices: A pair of platform shoes, made in Riga and priced at 22 rubles (\$32) went for 50 rubles (\$70).
It also illustrated how ordinary people are drawn into the black *Please turn to Page 2

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Florida 'shelters' its palms

Agencies, volunteers fight off blight

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Key Biscayne, Fla. The graceful, 50-foot coconut palm tree, romantic symbol of tropical Florida, curved upward into a blue sky. It was still beautiful, although its fronds had begun to yellow.

Suddenly a chain saw sputtered to life and within moments the tree, severed at its base, fell with a thud across busy Crandon Boulevard. A crew of men hurriedly cut the tree into small pieces, and soon traffic was flowing again.

These last four years have been tough times for the coconut palm in Florida. During that time, 120,000 palms — 60 percent of the coconuts in the Miami area — have been lost as one after another turned yellow and lost its huge fronds.

The problem: lethal yellowing. It is a blight that has troubled coconut growers in Jamaica since 1891, but is new to the United States.

[Meanwhile, the stately palm tree is also in trouble in California, reports Monitor correspondent David Winder.

[The Los Angeles Parks Department and private landscapers are considering replacing palm trees in that city with something that grows faster and costs less.

[Recently, architects in La Jolla, near San Diego, referred to palm trees as "flagpoles" and had some older trees removed. But San Diego, which some palm lovers believe may be the last resort for rare palms in the United States, is, in fact, increasing its 30,000 palms throughout the city parks and right-of-way lands.]

Impact judged

When the blight first struck the U.S. mainland at Coral Gables, Fla., in 1971, experts worried that it could wipe out every coconut in Florida by



Wilshire area, Los Angeles

By Richard Allman

America's palm trees—at the end of their road?

1978. Thousands of trees were quickly affected, including most of the 100 or so palms around the famous Orange Bowl.

But citizens have fought back. Volunteers and government agencies have cut down thousands of affected trees to slow the blight's spread. Thousands of other trees are treated every four months with antibiotics to check the yellowing.

"We've never seen such citizen participation," says George H. Gwin, a plant specialist with the Florida Department of Agriculture. He is supervising the state's \$500,000-a-year fight against lethal yellowing — an effort that now stretches over several thousand square miles of South Florida and involves 543 communities and government agencies.

Here on Key Biscayne, site of the Florida White House during President Nixon's tenure, hundreds of palms have been lost; but several thousand more have been saved by citizen volunteers who regularly treat the healthy trees.

The treatments, however, are only "buying time," says Mr. Gwin, while researchers from the University of Florida search for a permanent cure. If one is not forthcoming, the only option may be the phasing in of another coconut, the Malayan dwarf, which resists lethal yellowing.

Differences

The Malayan variety isn't as curving and graceful as the Jamaican coconut common to Miami. Nor does it grow as rapidly. But its long fronds, and tall, slender trunks do lend the tropical flavor so desirable in tourist-conscious Florida.

Interest in saving the Jamaican coconut and the other 11 palms known to be affected by lethal yellowing goes beyond mere aesthetics, however. International attention is being focused on Florida's problems out of concern that they could spread elsewhere.

Palms, while essentially ornamental here, are of international agricultural significance in parts of Asia and Africa. Specialists are concerned because lethal yellowing appears to affect not only coconuts, but also the Borassus palm, a 90-foot tall, 6-foot thick tree that may be the most internationally important.

The Borassus plays a multiple agricultural role in some countries where it supplies edible tubers, sugar, and a hard, black lumber.

* Russia's secondhand bazaars

Continued from Page 1

market. A woman engineer went out of town on an assignment and bought a pair of high boots. After returning home, she found she did not like them after all and decided to sell them at the market. She made such a handsome profit on the deal that from then on, whenever out of town, she brought home suitcases full of goods to sell in her hometown market. Now she has been arrested and charged with illegal buying and selling.

Ordinary persons go to these markets often only to buy something special that they cannot find anywhere else. One woman was seen going in search of a fashionable bath-towel dress for her daughter who was planning to spend her holidays on the Black Sea.

For the police on duty it becomes difficult to tell who is a genuine one-time customer and who is a speculator. Some speculators patronize not only one market but move from city to city, buying and selling and earning more than they would at a regular job.

One reason for the black market is the country's poor distribution system. There is an old joke: A Communist Party member is addressing a meeting and, as he gets more and more worked up, he shouts, "When we have full communism, we will all have helicopters." Someone asks,

Congressional mandate

Sex discrimination in housing hit

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

"My husband usually prefers to rent to men because they give less trouble."

Disappointed San Franciscan Gertrude Titus says she encountered those words shortly before a landlady refused to rent her a "nice clean apartment" just one block from her job.

Complaints like this draw growing attention as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) moves to carry out the mandate Congress gave it last August to take action against sex discrimination in housing.

"Unfortunately there hasn't been enough publicity to notify women that this kind of discrimination is now illegal," says Dr. Gloria Tootle, HUD assistant secretary in charge of the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. "Many women are so accustomed to discrimination, they don't even recognize it," she added in an interview.

Workshops scheduled

To publicize the legal rights of women who suspect sex discrimination in housing, HUD, in a contract with the National Council of Negro Women, has sponsored hearings in Atlanta, St. Louis, San Antonio, Texas, and San Francisco, with another scheduled for New York.

The testimonies of "victims," real-

tors, urban consultants, tenants' groups, and representatives of women's rights groups will be collected and distributed to help enforcement by federal, state, county, and local anti-discrimination groups, according to Dr. Tootle.

In addition, workshops to build local coalitions for boosting enforcement are scheduled after each hearing. Here, for example, representatives of groups like the League of Women Voters, the National Organization for Women (NOW), Church Women United, the National Council of Negro Women, Black Women Organized for Action, and others have joined to begin steps toward a media education program on women's rights and the tougher state law against such housing discrimination.

Toll-free number

Any woman who suspects she has been discriminated against in housing sales or rentals may register her complaints toll-free over a special WATS line to HUD. The allegation may be settled by informal persuasion, referral to state or local authorities, private civil action, or with a suit by the U.S. attorney where a pattern of discrimination could be involved.

Women's rights workers say a woman seeking her legal rights also can contact local or state human rights commissions, fair housing groups, fair employment practices commissions, as well as public interests law firms, the American Civil

Liberties Union, and local chapters of women's rights groups like NOW and the Women's Equity Action League.

October deadline

Dr. Tootle says federal investigators already have handled 500 cases of alleged discrimination in housing against women (especially unmarried women, single women with children, and divorcees) since the Fair Housing Act of 1967 was amended last August to cover sex discrimination.

In the meantime, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 gives the Federal Reserve Board until October to draw guidelines barring discrimination in mortgage money because of sex or marital status, according to Margaret J. Gates of the women's Policy Center in Washington.

At the San Francisco hearings, several witnesses stressed the difficulties of women with children in finding housing. Maxine Brown, senior housing planner for the Association of Bay Area Governments and chairwoman of the national task force on housing for NOW, maintained that discrimination against women has become easier because of a growing housing shortage as construction drops off. She also testified that the small number of women developers, mortgage bankers, planners, builders, and architects contributes to discrimination.

A remedy would be HUD affirmative hiring requirements in these areas, she said.

Wild horse 'emergency' declared

Quick extermination held possible following overturn of federal protection

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Emergency steps are being sought to protect the 27,000 wild horses in the U.S. in the wake of a federal court ruling that has removed their legal shield against being captured or killed.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington and wildlife protectionists such as Velma (Wild Horse Annie) Johnston of Reno, Nev., have called on the Ford administration to continue to protect the wild horses pending an appeal against the ruling.

The Feb. 28 decision by a U.S. District Court in Albuquerque, N.M., held that the federal Free-Roaming Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971 is unconstitutional. The court said that individual states have the responsibility for protecting the horses, which are scattered across 60 million acres of sagebrush and grassland in 10 Western states.

Pet food source

Senator Jackson said Tuesday that the secretaries of the U.S. Interior and Agriculture Departments should "continue to administer the federal act pending resolution of an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court."

In the past, thousands of these animals have been hunted and butchered to be used as pet food . . . Senator Jackson said.

A motion for a formal "stay" of the Albuquerque court order, pending a planned appeal, is expected to be filed within the next two days.

Rancher requests for wild horse hunting permits have been pouring into the offices of state officials, according to Assistant U.S. Attorney James Grant, who represented the U.S. Government in the New Mexico case.

Some roundups of horses for slaugh-

ter may have even begun, Mr. Grant said in an interview. Without the protection of the federal wild horse act, "mustangs" need only to convince a state board of county commissioners to issue them a hunting permit to rid private and public land of what they call "pests," Mr. Grant added.

Personal vigil

"Wild Horse Annie" Johnston, supporter of the Wild Horse Act and president of WHEOA (for Wild Horse Organized Assistance) in Reno, Nevada — says WHEOA is on a "24-hour monitoring alert" to prevent possible harm to the horses "since U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

officials were ordered to stop enforcing the act."

Robert Springer, who heads the BLM's wild horse and burro protection program, confirmed Tuesday in Washington, D.C., that state BLM "field officers were notified by phone to stop enforcing the wild horse act."

Dean Rhodes, public lands chairman of the Nevada Cattlemen's Association, has hailed the federal court decision as a victory against "unreasonable legislation."

The federal district court decision in New Mexico followed in the wake of a controversy between a New Mexico rancher and local BLM officials over some unbranded burros the rancher claimed were eating feed he had placed on the range for livestock.

* Thieu abandons Central Highlands

Continued from Page 1

see surprised the South Vietnamese (and U.S. intelligence experts) by the vehemence of their successful attack 10 days ago on Ban Me Thuot, capital of Dar Lac province. In the wake of this, President Thieu met with his generals to reconsider strategy.

After reportedly intensely argued discussion, they decided to reverse their strategy hitherto (to hold on to every bit of real estate possible) and to switch to shorter and consolidated lines by defending: (1) people; and (2) only essential real estate.

Exposed — and with relatively few inhabitants — after the fall of Ban Me Thuot were the Central Highlands towns of Pleiku and Kontum, difficult to supply and already threatened by the North Vietnamese on three sides.

Hence the decision to withdraw from them and to shift the headquarters of Military Region II from Pleiku to the relatively secure coastal city of Nha Trang. (The vast majority of people in South Vietnam live on the coastal plain and in the Mekong Delta.)

The question remains: What are the aims of the current North Vietnamese offensive? Will it last only through the month of March, as documents captured earlier indicated it would? Or, feeling the wind in their sails, will the North Vietnamese now commit more than the two of their six key strategic reserve divisions currently engaged in South Vietnam and maintain the offensive beyond the end of March?

Most analysts have long looked on

the disposition of these six divisions as providing a clue to North Vietnamese intentions. All six sent south into South Vietnam would certainly mean an all-out offensive. But only two are there so far: one in the Central Highlands, and one in the extreme north between Hue and Quang Tri. (This prompts some to wonder whether the all-important city of Hue might come under sharp attack.)

Many are waiting to see if the four strategic divisions still in North Vietnam are moved southward in support of the two already transferred there.

Farmer's daughter now pitching hay

By the Associated Press

Fonda, Iowa Rhonda Maloureaux couldn't get a job as a stewardess so she pitched away her plans and now is pitching hay.

The farmer's daughter completed stewardess training in Kansas City, Mo., but couldn't land a job because of flight cutbacks due to fuel shortages, so she took a secretarial job in Fort Dodge, Iowa.

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* Does ecology cost jobs?

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"Preliminary figures for January and February," he said, "indicate that gasoline consumption is 7 percent higher than a year ago, and that overall petroleum usage is 3 percent up. If that increase stays with us, we have a bigger problem than we thought."

International commitments

At last year's consumption levels, the U.S. would be importing 8 million barrels of oil daily — the current figure is about 7 million — by 1977, because domestic oil production is dropping. "If demand is up," said Mr. Sant, "then imports must be greater."

Yet the U.S. has committed itself, within the 17-nation International Energy Agency (IEA), to cut imports by a million barrels a day this year, as part of the IEA's goal of reducing collective petroleum imports by 2 million barrels daily in 1975.

Americans can meet that commitment, experts note, only if they reduce energy consumption, since additional domestic sources — oil, coal, natural gas, shale oil, and others

— will take years to bring on stream. "My biggest concern," stressed Mr. Sant, "is that those [in Congress] who advocate 'do nothing' [on conservation], on the grounds that the faltering U.S. economy cannot stand an energy cutback.

Energy programs now advancing through Congress, for example, call for reducing oil imports by only 500,000 barrels daily this year at best, with larger reductions being achieved only as the economy recovers.

More Oscars have gone to Katharine Hepburn

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles With the 47th Academy Awards approaching on April 8, statisticians have announced the all-time winner: Katharine Hepburn.

Not only has Miss Hepburn won more Oscars than any star — three, for "Morning Glory" 1933, "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner" 1967, and "A Lion in Winter" 1968 — she also has the greatest number of nominations — 11.

Handwritten note: "لا تتركها"

Brezhnev underlines detente

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest
Soviet Communist Party leader
Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the
Soviet Union's commitment to de-
tente with the West — particularly
with the United States — in a speech
to the Hungarian Communist Party
congress here Tuesday. But, he said,
progress was essential to
maintain the momentum of detente.
It was the Soviet leader's first
speech abroad since his absence from
the public eye for almost two months
the start of the year.
"Peace is indivisible," Mr. Brezh-
nev said. "This is why, simultane-
ously with the struggle for a lasting
peace in Europe, we pay the most
serious attention to the strengthening
of relations between the Soviet Union
and the United States, relations which
are so important from the viewpoint
of peaceful coexistence and are based
on mutually advantageous coopera-
tion."
But, he continued, "we cannot be
satisfied with the achievements made
so far. The consolidation of detente
and peace is a permanent, ceaseless
process, demanding constant pro-
gress. To stop on this road would
jeopardize everything attained up to
now."

Military reductions

Mr. Brezhnev noted that the reduc-
tion of armed forces and armaments,
even gradual, could not be brought
about at one stroke. However, he said,
steps to that end had already been
initiated at the Soviet-American sum-
mit meeting in Vladivostok last fall,
and in the current SALT (strategic
arms limitation) talks at Geneva, and
he mutual troop reduction talks in
Geneva.

The Soviet leader renewed the call
for an early summit-level final ses-
sion of the 35-nation European secu-
rity conference.

[Mr. Brezhnev has formally pro-
posed June 30 as the date for the
European summit, according to West-
ern sources in Geneva, Reuter re-
ported.]

[The sources said Mr. Brezhnev's
proposal was contained in a letter
sent to West German Chancellor
Helmut Schmidt, French President
Giscard d'Estaing, British Prime
Minister Harold Wilson and Italian
Prime Minister Aldo Moro.]

But, he said, it was "difficult to
imagine that a lasting, guaranteed
peace could exist in Europe alone
while storm clouds blacken the skies
over other continents."

"There still exist in the world
dangerous centers of tension, hotbeds
of conflict and potential war in the
Middle East, Southeast Asia, and in
other areas," he said.

Middle East proposals

He urged an early resumption of the
peace conference, "the body set up
for the purpose" of achieving a
Middle East settlement. He repeated
a Soviet demand for Israeli with-
drawal from all Arab territories occu-
pied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and
for the establishment of a Palestinian
state.

A different tune from what Nasser played

Sadat tries to keep lines open to Cairo press establishment

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Aswan, Egypt

President Anwar al-Sadat keeps
good relations with Egypt's major
newspapers and magazines, often
talking with their writers and editors
the way the late U.S. President
Kennedy consulted with American
newsmen.

Unlike the late President Nasser —
who nationalized newspapers in 1960

and kept a tight rein on journalists
through licenses issued through the
official political organization, the
Arab Socialist Union — Mr. Sadat has
since 1971 steered Egypt's com-
mercially healthy press toward
greater political freedom.

President Nasser rarely took pub-
lishers and editors into his con-
fidence. The one constant exception
was his favorite, former Al-Ahram
chief editor Muhammad Hassanein
Heykal, who will shortly publish in
London a new book on the Arab world.

Mr. Sadat, however, sometimes
phones leading journalists with spe-
cial messages or questions. As the
current Egypt-Israel disengagement
mission of U.S. Secretary of State
Henry A. Kissinger began here in
early March, Mr. Sadat invited key
newspapermen for a careful briefing
on the meaning of the talks and
possible consequences of their suc-
cess or failure.

Key positions changed

Shortly before this, Mr. Sadat ap-
proved changes in three of the four
big publishing houses which control
Egypt's newspapers and periodicals
and which compete with each other
commercially.

The leading novelist and essayist,
Ihsan Abdel Kaddous, was named
chairman of Dar al-Ahram, the Arab
world's most influential publishing
house. It issues books, magazines,
and runs advertising, audio-visual
aids, and adult-education programs,
as well as publishing the prestigious
daily newspaper al-Ahram (The
Pyramids) with about 500,000 circula-
tion, the Arab world's highest.

Mr. Abdel Kaddous replaced Abdel
Kader Hatem, a former Information
Minister and one of President Nas-

ser's earliest revolutionary compan-
ions and most stalwart supporters,
now retiring. Mr. Abdel Kaddous,
formerly an editor in Akhbar al-Yom
(News of the Day) publishing house,
another of Egypt's big four, is a close
friend and confidant of Mr. Sadat,
though at times he is far more critical
of the United States than is Mr. Sadat.

Ahmed Baha-eddine, Al-Ahram's
former chief editor, is taking medical
treatment in the United States at
Walter Reed Hospital outside Wash-
ington, D.C. He has been replaced by
Ali Hamdy al-Garnal, who was as
close an aide of Mr. Baha Eddine as
he was of Mr. Heykal earlier.

A journalist in charge

At Al-Gumhuriya (The Republic)
publishing house, the new chairman is
veteran Egyptian journalist and for-
mer Press Syndicate chief Abdel
Moneim Essawi. Muhammad Moh-
sen, another working newsman, now
editors Al-Gumhuriya daily newspaper,
Egypt's second with a circulation of
about 250,000.

Egypt's newspapermen often test
or contest efforts to interfere with
their freedom. Salah Gaheen, Al-
Ahram's sharp-witted political car-
toonist, won a court case against the
government after the Cairo public

prosecutor had questioned him about
cartoons which were not reverent
toward some of Egypt's public fig-
ures.

After some telephone calls from
high places, Abdel Rahman Shar-
kawi, the publisher of the popular and
left-leaning weekly magazine, Rose
al-Youssef, stopped appearance of a
recent issue "for technical reasons."

TV interview at issue

Rose al-Youssef had planned to
publish a television interview with the
Egyptian ambassador in London,
Gen. Saad al-Din al-Shazli, in which
he appeared with the Israeli Am-
bassador in London. The interview
was broadcast in Britain about three
weeks before the current and sensi-
tive Israel-Egypt disengagement talks
began.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy
had given instructions against such
appearances.

General Shazli wrote a letter to the
Times of London, asking for readers'
comments on whether he was right to
appear on the program or not. This
touched off phone calls to Mr. Fahmy
from other foreign television stations,
demanding to know why other Egypt-
ian envoys could not appear with
Israelis.

Thai resistance to U.S. troops disturbs Pentagon

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The possibility of a forced U.S.
troop pullback from Thailand within
the next year is expected to bolster
the Pentagon's case for the strategic
importance of current U.S. bases in
the mid-Pacific and Japan.

There is deepening concern in the
Pentagon that a full pullback from
Thailand could intensify efforts on
Capitol Hill for broader-based U.S.
troop withdrawals from the Pacific
region.

All told, there are 135,000 U.S.
troops in the Far East, along with
about 300,000 troops in Europe.

At least two lawmakers, Rep. Ron-
ald V. Dellums (D) of California and
Sen. Alan Cranston (D) of California,
are calling for overseas troop cuts of
roughly 100,000 personnel. Similar
legislation did surprisingly well in
Congress last year, though not enough
for passage.

Pullback requested

Congress, however, did ask for a
pullback of 12,500 overseas troops in
what some Pentagon analysts see as
an indication of a rising tide of
"isolationism" in Congress.

The United States, which currently
has 25,000 troops and 350 aircraft in
Thailand, had in fact planned to
reduce that contingent somewhat dur-
ing the next year. Premier Kukrit
Pramoj has proposed that U.S. troops

be pulled out of Thailand within the
next year.

The new seven-party Thai political
coalition, concerned by developments
in neighboring Cambodia and South
Vietnam, also has indicated that
Thailand will seek diplomatic rela-
tions with China and talks with North
Vietnam.

Beyond the troops in Thailand,
main U.S. military strength in Asia is
in Japan and Okinawa (52,000); South
Korea, 42,000; the Philippines 16,000;
Taiwan, 5,000; and aloft with the
U.S. Seventh Fleet, 27,000.

Forces pruned back

The United States also has 11,000
troops on Guam, and hefty contin-
gents in Hawaii and Alaska.

Japan, where U.S. forces have been
pruned back during past months, and
the Philippines, are now seen here as
having added strategic importance.
Yet, there is some question here about
how long the United States will be
able to maintain large forces there,
given pacifist political feelings in
Japan, and that country's increasing
links with the third world, particu-
larly oil-producing nations.

Japan, moreover, has had strong
reservations about use of its territory
as a "staging base" for U.S. military
action — such as air strikes — in Asia.
Indeed, Thailand was used as a
staging base during the direct Ameri-
can involvement in Vietnam and is
currently used as a main trans-
portation base for the airlift into
Phnom Penh.

Welfare benefits for the unborn

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Supreme Court
ruled Tuesday that states
need not provide welfare
benefits to unborn chil-
dren.

The 7-to-1 ruling upheld
the policies of 35 states that
do not count the unborn in
computing aid to families
with dependent children.

Federal regulations give
states a choice of whether
to include unborn children
in the computation.

Speaking for the court,
Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.
said his analysis of the
Social Security Act "does
not support a conclusion
that the legislative defini-
tion of 'dependent child'
includes unborn children."

Question

How Do I Sponsor A Child?

Answer

Here's What You Do:

- Fill out your name and address on the coupon.
- Indicate your preference of boy or girl, and country, or:
- Check the box marked "Choose any child who needs my help."
- Enclose your first monthly check.

And here are answers to some other questions you may have:

- Q. What does it cost to sponsor a child?
A. Only \$15 per month, tax deductible.
- Q. Will I receive a photograph of the child?
A. Yes, along with information about the child, and a description of the Home or Project where the child receives assistance.
- Q. How long before I learn about the child?
A. About two weeks.
- Q. May I write to the child?
A. Yes. You will receive the child's original letter and an English translation, direct from the Home or Project. (Staff workers help children unable to write.)
- Q. Why does CCF use a sponsorship plan?
A. To provide children with long-term, person-to-person relationships.
- Q. What does the child receive because of my sponsorship?
A. This depends on the Project. You will receive detailed information. In general, CCF aid supplements other resources to help provide clothing, shelter, health care, spiritual guidance, education, school supplies, food—and love.
- Q. May I send an extra gift?
A. Yes, if you wish to send \$5 or \$10 for a Christmas or birthday present, the entire amount is forwarded, and the money is used according to your instructions. You will receive a "thank you" letter from the child.
- Q. How often will the child write me?
A. This depends on how often you write. Children are not natural born letter writers! So it is up to the sponsor to initiate. Instructions how to correspond with the child will be sent to you.
- Q. May groups sponsor a child?
A. Yes, church classes, office workers, civic clubs, schools and other groups sponsor children.
- Q. Is a financial statement available?
A. Yes, upon your request and we will be glad to answer any questions about how your gifts are used.
- Q. What types of Projects does CCF assist?
A. Children's Homes and Family Helper Projects, plus homes for the blind, homes for abandoned babies, day care nurseries, vocational training centers, and many other types of projects.



- Q. Who supervises the work overseas?
A. Regional offices are staffed with nationals and Americans, and all personnel must meet professional standards—plus have a deep love for children.
- Q. Is CCF independent?
A. Yes, working closely with missionaries, welfare agencies, and foreign governments, helping youngsters regardless of race or creed.
- Q. Is CCF a member of any child welfare agency?
A. Yes, CCF is a member of the International Union for Child Welfare, Geneva.
- Q. Won't you sponsor a child? Thanks so much! Sponsors are needed right now for children in Brazil, India, Guatemala and Indonesia.

Write today: Verent J. Mills
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, Inc.
Box 26511, Richmond, Va. 23261

I wish to sponsor a ☐ boy ☐ girl in
(Country) ☐ Choose any child who needs my help. I will
pay \$15 a month. I enclose first payment of
\$_____. Send me child's name, mailing address
and picture.
☐ I cannot sponsor a child but want to give \$_____.
☐ Please send me more information.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Canadians: Write 1407 Yonge, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1S5

PrinQuiz

How much do you know?

- | | True | False |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Principia College is a school for rich kids. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 More than a third of Principia's students receive financial aid through Principia. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Principia College doesn't have varsity athletics. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Principia College's football team travels to Tennessee, Mississippi, Indiana, and Kentucky. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Principia College competes only against dinky schools. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 This year Principia's water polo team beat Purdue, Michigan State, and the University of Illinois. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Principia College is out of touch with the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 This year about 150 Principia students will have studied in England, France, Italy, Germany, Mexico, Israel, Southeast Asia, Washington, D.C. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 Principia College offers only a handful of science courses. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Principia College offers a Bachelor of Science degree, with majors in Physics, Chemistry, Math, Geology, Biology, and Environmental Science. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Answers: If you marked 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 false and 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 true, you are a real smarty. If you missed a few, don't worry about it. Just send us this quiz with any questions, plus your name and address. And we'll send you more information about Principia, or help arrange for a visit if you want to learn more about it firsthand.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Wilson urges Britons to favor Common Market

London

The Labour government will recommend that the British people vote "yes" to keep the nation in the European Common Market by



Prime Minister Harold Wilson

accepting the renegotiated terms of membership, Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced Tuesday.

The decision, after two days of searching examination of the new terms by the Labour Cabinet, climaxed a year of delicate negotiations with the eight other European Community nations.

Mr. Wilson's statement in the House of Commons also ended years of indecision by the top leadership of the Labour Party on the Common Market issue. A referendum is due in June.

Lisbon bars three parties in elections

Lisbon

Portugal's Military Revolutionary Council Tuesday banned the Christian Democrat Party from taking part in next month's general elections.

Also banned were two extreme left-wing groups.

The three parties are prohibited from taking part in the elections on April 12 and from engaging in any political activity, including public propaganda and rallies, up to that date.

The leader of the Christian Democrats, Maj. Jose Sanches Osorio, has been accused by the leftist military leadership of being involved in last week's abortive right-wing uprising. A former information minister, he is a close associate of ex-Gen. Antonio de Spínola, charged with heading the attempted coup.

Zarb, Ullman work on energy plan

Washington

Frank G. Zarb, federal energy administrator, says he and Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, have reached "60 percent agreement" on an energy program for the nation — a compromise between the package put forth by President Ford and proposals emanating from Democrats in Congress.

Doubts are growing, meanwhile, said a Ford administration source, that Mr. Ullman can deliver — that is, push through Congress into law — whatever compromise he and Mr. Zarb may achieve. This is because the Oregon lawmaker's energy plans center on a stiff retail tax on gasoline, rising to 37 cents a gallon by 1980. Such a tax is widely opposed in Congress, writes Monitor correspondent Harry B. Ellis.

Adult Americans, under Mr. Ullman's proposal, would get nine gallons of gasoline a week free of tax, through a cash rebate program, but would pay the tax on gasoline in excess of that figure. They would also pay a heavy excise tax on gas-guzzling cars.

Propane-gas users overcharged, says FEA

Washington

A continuing investigation by the Federal Energy Administration has disclosed that farmers and other rural users of bottled propane gas were overcharged by at least \$80 million during the last heating season, an FEA spokesman says.

The probe, dubbed Project Speculator, could turn up overcharges of \$200 million or more by the time it is completed, the spokesman added.

He noted that the FEA's Office of Compliance and Enforcement already has forced propane suppliers to roll back prices by nearly \$50 million through threats of legal action.

Rock Island commuter, cargo trains to continue

Chicago

Cargo and Commuter service will continue on lines now operated in 13 Midwestern and Southern states by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in spite of the railroad's filing of bankruptcy papers in court here

Monday, writes Monitor correspondent Robert M. Press.

Such service legally could be shut down, but "that won't happen," an Interstate Commerce Commission spokesman in Washington told the Monitor Tuesday. "You've got too many businesses, grain shippers, and commuters who need this service and don't have any other carrier," he said.

Representatives from 15 major railroads and 45 other smaller carrier services began meeting Tuesday with the ICC in Washington to make temporary plans for take-over of the Rock Island service by some other railroad or railroads.

Victoria Fyodorova wins Russian visa

Moscow

Victoria Fyodorova, the child of a World War II romance between an American naval attaché and a Russian actress, said Tuesday she has received official permission to visit her ailing father in the United States.

"The Ovir passport office just called and invited me to come down Thursday to pick up my visa," Miss Fyodorova, an actress like her mother, told a correspondent by telephone.

Miss Fyodorova's father, retired Adm. Jackson R. Tate, lives with his wife in Orange Park, Fla. He was a naval attaché in Moscow during World War II and there met Zoya Fyodorova, who, was a film star at the time.

Will U.S. replace China's musk-ox?

Will the United States replace one of the two musk-oxen given to China by former President Richard M. Nixon in return for the two pandas now at the Washington National Zoo?

That question was raised by official Chinese notification Monday of the Feb. 20 death of the male musk-ox, Milton.

If there is a precedent, it may be one the Chinese themselves established when one of the two pandas given to the Paris Zoo died last year, writes John Burns in a copyrighted Toronto Globe and Mail dispatch. The panda was replaced.

South Australia modifies 'Ms.' ruling

Sydney, Australia

After a storm of complaints from

women, the Premier of South Australia has agreed to retain Miss or Mrs. in official correspondence to women who strongly oppose Ms.

A spokesman for Premier Don Dunstan said use of the term Ms. — which originated in the United States among feminists opposed to labeling women according to their marital status — will continue unless a woman indicates preference for the traditional style.

Mr. Dunstan's declaration last week that Ms. would be used in all official correspondence brought scores of complaints to newspapers and radio stations. Some of the complainants were women on Mr. Dunstan's staff.

"Mr. Dunstan thought the universal use of Ms. would be a good gesture for International Women's Year," the Premier's spokesman said. "But the prospect of a requirement to use the title brought a lot of problems."

Postal Service aide tallies opened mail

Washington

The U.S. Postal Service disclosed Tuesday that federal agencies obtained 431 court orders to open mail in the past two years and monitored 8,586 mailings.

Chief Postal Inspector William Cotter told a House subcommittee that 323 of the court orders to open mail were obtained by the U.S. postal inspection service.



U.S. mail — how private?

He said some of the mail was opened in connection with such inspection service duties as finding obscene mail and violations of mailing lottery tickets.

Cotter said 62 of the court orders were obtained by the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency and 10 by state law enforcement agencies. The 8,586

so-called mail covers, which do not involve opening mail, were conducted by some 41 federal agencies, Mr. Cotter testified, but overwhelmingly by the postal inspectors and the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Cotter said 544 of the mail covers for the two years were conducted under national security authority. 513 were conducted by the FBI; he said, only two by the Central Intelligence Agency.

U.S. agrees to sell arms to Ethiopian government

Washington

After several weeks of hesitation, the United States has agreed to sell to Ethiopia's military government \$7 million worth of ammunition.

The decision was reached because the United States "did not believe that it could be totally unresponsive" to the Ethiopian request for ammunition. State Department press officer Robert Funseth said.

The request which reached Washington early in February was for a reported \$30 million in ammunition to fight secessionists in Eritrea Province.

The United States was hesitant to assist the military government in Addis Ababa and to get involved in what is essentially a civil war. It also reportedly noted that virtually the whole Arab world is supporting the Eritreans in their fight for independence.

High court lifts ban on 'Hair' in Chattanooga

Washington

The Supreme Court, ruling for the first time on censorship of stage productions, Tuesday struck down a ban on the performance of the rock musical "Hair" in Chattanooga, Tenn., municipal theater.

The court did not decide whether "Hair" is obscene, but ruled 8 to 3 that authorities attempting to censor theatrical performances must follow the standards previously laid down for movie censorship.

Under these standards, the court said, the Chattanooga Municipal Auditorium Board was guilty of an unconstitutional prior restraint of free speech when it decided to ban "Hair" for more than a brief time with a court ruling that the play was obscene.

MINI-BRIEFS

Rhodesian leader killed

Rhodesian nationalist leader Herbert Chitepo was killed Tuesday in Lusaka, Zambia, when his car blew up after it apparently hit a land mine outside his garage. Mr. Chitepo was chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union, which in theory merged into Rhodesia's African National Council last December, but in fact retained its separate identity.

Iran, Shell draft pact

Iran and the Shell Oil Company are reported close to a \$1.5 billion agreement that includes Iran's participation in hundreds of gas stations in the northeastern United States. Another part of the proposal would be the building of a refinery in Iran which would work exclusively for the American market, sources in Washington said.

FBI curb voted

The Senate has passed legislation to limit the FBI director to a single 10-year term. The measure, passed 85 to 0 on Monday, is designed to insulate the office against political pressures. The legislation was passed by the Senate last year but no action was taken by the House before Congress adjourned.

Ehrlichman plea filed

John D. Ehrlichman has asked for reversal of his conviction in last summer's plumbers trial, complaining that Richard M. Nixon was not required to testify. "The ends of justice were not met and the trial court erred," Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyers told the U.S. Court of Appeals in a 78-page brief.

Philadelphia disrupted

Philadelphians braved more congested traffic and jammed commuter trains Tuesday as subways, trolleys, and buses remained idle on the fourth day of a strike by city transit workers. Four hundred thousand commuters were affected by the Transport Workers Union walkout.

Land planning dropped

Ford administration officials in Washington say economic factors have forced them to abandon support for land-use planning legislation. Sponsors estimated the bill could cost \$20 million in its first year.

*Jobless benefits are running out

Continued from Page 1

raising the funds by taxing employers. State and Federal authorities share the cost of "extended benefits" for another 13 weeks, and the federal government, because of the high level of unemployment, now pays a further 13 weeks of "federal supplementary benefits."

That adds up to 52 weeks. But that is a maximum, since many states do not have programs running the full period, and the federal funds relate to the length of the state programs.

Study ordered

President Ford has asked for an immediate study on the possibility of extending benefits. But the study will take at least another month. Federal supplementary benefits alone will cost the federal government \$1.4 billion in 1975.

Extensions drafted

Meanwhile, Sen. Jacob Javits (R) of New York, and Rep. Edward Koch (D) of New York are each promoting bills in Congress to extend unemployment benefits for a further 13 weeks.

[More than 250,000 laid-off auto workers now receive supplemental unemployment benefits paid by auto companies. When those SUB payments (96 percent of the worker's wage) and soon, workers will flood state unemployment offices seeking

government unemployment payments.]

In the past only a small proportion of those who have exhausted their benefits (around 5 to 10 percent) have gone on welfare. Labor Department officials reckon that this time the number may rise slightly.

But in most states the welfare rules disqualify many of those now exhausting their unemployment benefits. For instance, says one official, "the welfare rules for families and male heads of households are not liberal. To a great extent they're not eligible."

The great majority, it seems, will keep searching desperately for jobs, using up their savings and stocks, borrowing when they can, returning to their families, or finding some other shelter from the economic storm.

Jobs found

One study made in 1961-62 found that in a 13-state sample roughly one-quarter to one-third of those who exhausted their unemployment benefits found a job within three months. About one-half to two-thirds remained unemployed. The remainder simply dropped out of the labor force.

What such statistics mean in human terms is anybody's guess.

"It's very definitely tough on these people," admits one Labor Department official.

*Military aid bills unlikely

Continued from Page 1

Earlier this month, Senate Democrats voted 38 to 5 against more Cambodian military aid, showing how dim were prospects for its passage; and House Democrats by 189 to 49 voted against it.

At this writing few members of Congress have been moved by the President's press-conference support of the domino theory Monday night. He had argued that if the fall of Cambodia should result in other

American allies "losing faith" in the U.S. word, then the fall of Cambodia "could vitally affect the national security of the United States."

Senators also shrugged off the Defense Department's assertion that due to a past clerical error it had found Cambodia under existing law is eligible for an additional \$21 million in military aid. "They just shrugged and said — what can you expect?" said one source.

*Church-state debate surfaces

Continued from Page 1

The ruling sent shock waves throughout school systems in Virginia that have similar religious education programs. It may also help define future policy in schools across the nation.

WRE organizers say they will appeal the ruling; they called it "neither fair nor just." WRE president Oliver Byerly said that "organization members feel they are working hand in hand with what the Supreme Court handed down in the past."

Brennan to lead construction trades union

By the Associated Press

Peter J. Brennan, who resigned as Secretary of Labor in February, is coming back home to roost as president of the New York City Building and Construction Trades Council.

Mr. Brennan will assume the leadership of the 95,000-member union from acting president Thomas Tobin, who will remain as top assistant to Mr. Brennan. Mr. Brennan's salary will be \$37,500.

*Kissinger pushes on

Continued from Page 1

During the January, 1974, Egypt-Israel disengagement negotiations, Secretary Kissinger broke a deadlock by proposing "American ideas" to both sides, mainly on the nature and size of the buffer and limited-armaments zones between the two armies.

The technique worked then. Dr. Kissinger's aides say the Secretary prefers to exhaust the suggestions of both Egyptians and Israelis before making his own proposals this time.

But, they add, a point may be reached by this coming weekend when the Secretary will want to unlock his briefcase and submit some U.S. proposals.

The Egyptian side seems more eager for U.S. involvement of this kind than are the Israelis.

Francis Omer reports from Jerusalem

Israeli doubts regarding ultimate Arab intentions continue to loom threateningly over the horizon.

A probe by Prof. Louis Guttman, head of Hebrew University's Institute for Applied Social Research, shows that 58 percent of adult Israelis believe the Arabs "do not aim at merely recovering territories but also at the liquidation of the State of Israel."

Another poll showed that three out of every four Israelis regard United States guarantees as "essential," or "important" in a future peace settlement with the Arab states.

The question is widely asked: What will happen if, in spite of Dr. Kissinger's dynamism and energy, his mediation efforts fail to produce an accord?

Several possibilities are seen here: a suspension of talks for some time, with continued diplomatic efforts in Washington; a resumption of the Geneva conference in a few months; or complete deadlock.

But most Israelis — and particularly those close to the government — believe that the Secretary of State will, in spite of the difficulties, pull it off again.

Inflation forces Japan to cut military outlay

By Reuter

Inflation has forced Japan to cut back its five-year military build-up program, according to defense agency officials.

Because it matters to us and to you . . . we make job and community development a key part of our total energy program

We know firsthand how the nation's growing economic problems affect people in every state. We know because we're locally owned by the people we serve—America's producers and consumers. We're involved because we're an integral part of literally thousands of communities across the countryside.

More than a decade ago, to meet needs created by changing agricultural patterns, we launched a nationwide drive to bring more jobs and better community facilities to rural areas.

It worked. In just 15 years we've helped start some 2000 projects, resulting in nearly half a million new jobs. And, we're keeping the program in high gear—yes, because times are hard . . . but mainly because what happens in rural America—and what we do about it—matter to all America.

We are proud to be an influential force . . . proud to speak out for the American consumer on energy and economic issues. It's a natural role for us. We're consumer owned, small enough to stay in touch with people, and concerned enough to lead.

Ours is a big job . . . but then, we work for a big country.



America's Rural Electric Systems

We care . . . we're consumer owned

The rural electric systems of America are members of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

How towns boom in 'gloom' times

Across the U.S., towns, cities, and counties are defying recession and pessimism with enthusiastic planning, new industry, and fresh optimism. Here is a look at six such areas.

Mobile, Alabama:

Good port, low taxes, new plants

Mobile, Ala. "Wanted: welders, boilermakers, shipfitters, machinists, burners. Apply: Alabama Dry Dock Shipbuilding Company."

The boom goes on in Mobile, seaport city of Alabama, in spite of lengthening jobless lines in most of the United States.

This is Deep South, U.S.A. — conservative, George Wallace country; it has been poor, and it has been hungry, and the folks here court industry like a suitor does a bride. Now Mobile finds itself with one of the brightest job pictures in the nation.

As unemployment was rising steadily elsewhere in the U.S., it was slumping here to 4.9 percent. New jobs were opening in shipbuilding, steelworking, finance, local government, and heavy construction.

"We're hiring all the skilled help we can get," says a spokesman for Alabama Dry Dock. "We're running newspaper and radio ads in three states, but skilled people are hard to find."

The picture here is not all magnolias and azalea blossoms, though. Some people cannot find work. There are

lines at the Alabama Claims Office; and even though the lines of jobless are shorter than in Atlanta or Detroit, they are filled with worried people. Dow-Badische Company, Inc., a joint U.S.-German venture, said recently it was halting construction on its \$100 million chemical plants just north of Mobile.

Over the long haul, the outlook is still exceptional, officials say. Among the city's natural advantages: the deepest port on the Gulf of Mexico, reasonably priced land, plentiful electric power at rates competitive with the Pacific Northwest, abundant fresh water, and the lowest per capita tax in the nation.

Mobile's success came, says Craig Mason of the city's Chamber of Commerce, "only after we all started working together. . . . This community's attitude, with some exceptions, is that we want economic progress. And we put it all together about the time the chemical boom started."

The contracts poured in. Kerr-McGee began a \$100 million facility to make titanium dioxide; Ideal Basics Industries scheduled a \$140 million cement plant; and about 60 other firms scheduled new or expanded facilities in the past 24 months.

The single most important coup, though, was a \$200 million complex scheduled for construction by Degussa Alabama, Inc., a German-owned chemical firm that Mr. Mason calls "the chemists' chemist."

Already Degussa's decision to come here is drawing interest from other firms. There are other favorable developments, too. The Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, which will link Mobile with the Midwest, is expected to bring 15,000 barges a year here when it opens in the early 1980s.

Mobile also may get one of the nation's superports for foreign oil. And a major oil and gas strike just north of Mobile promises plentiful supplies of petroleum.

— John Dill



Irvine, California:

Shopping centers, fiscal pruning, master plan

Irvine, Calif. In the heart of southern California's Orange County, Irvine is a pocket of thriving economy compared to the 10 and 12 percent unemployment that surrounds it.

Shopping centers and office buildings are under construction. Home values have appreciated by 50 percent or more in five years. Vacation bookings are up.

Citizens have rallied a spirit of fiscal pruning that helps keep Irvine's economy above the waters of recession.

Mayor Gabrielle G. Fryor rejects the idea that Irvine is booming, but she describes the economic climate as "steady." She points out that people are financing their businesses out of savings, cutting household costs, and dropping extracurricular activities.

"There are more pea soup and French bread parties here now," she says.

Jobless figures remain low in Irvine because the El Toro Marine Base and the University of California provide stable employment, says city manager William Woollett.

Irvine Police Chief Leo Peart says the average wage earner in Irvine has more flexibility in jobs. "Maybe when he's laid off, he [can find a new job at] a cut in pay, but at least he [can still get] a job," the chief explains.

Population is expected to jump from 30,000 to 40,000 by next year. Voters recently ratified a \$50 million school bond issue, \$15 million for

parks, and \$2 million for bicycle paths. The tax rate is one of the lowest in the country.

If the city appears to be bucking recession, then many credit the major landholder — the Irvine Company, which produced a well-thought-out master plan in 1971 when the city was incorporated.

The company says that in spite of general building and construction slowdown, Irvine has pretty much held its own. For example, in 1973, 1,500 homes were sold on Irvine land. In 1974, this rose to 1,600.

Mortgage rates are expected to dip soon and home loans will revive, according to Nino Costimano, manager of the Irvine branch of Bank of America. For now, the bank's customers are asking for home improvement loans — rather than seeking new homes at inflated prices.

The Alan Snodgrass family of Irvine is investing in condominiums to save for the children's education. They have cut down car use by car pooling, and the older children in this family of six help by taking on paper routes and maintenance jobs in the community.

The Snodgrasses eat more macaroni and look for food specials. The family would like to vacation in Hawaii next summer — or attend a bicentennial celebration in the East. But they will likely defer such plans.

— Curtis J. Sitomer

Southwestern Pennsylvania:

Chemicals, glass, steel, coal, ethnic diversity

Johnstown, Pa. People in southwest Pennsylvania know very well that they sit atop a powderkeg of prosperity — coal. And for a backup, there is a "gung-ho" steel industry.

"Twelve years ago, all the talk was diversification. But in the last three years, basic materials have come into their own and the outlook for steel, coal, and other basic industries is good," says Norman Robertson, chief economist for the Mellon Bank.

For cities like Johnstown and Pittsburgh, coal and steel are proving to be an economic shield.

"We produce the stuff that other people buy and put in things," says Peggy Walsh, associate editor of the University of Pittsburgh's Business Review. "When Detroit shuts down its auto plants, it bursts. But if we don't sell steel to Detroit, we can sell it to someone else."

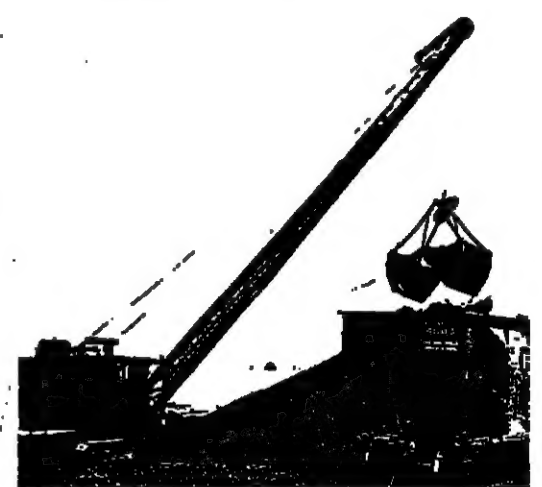
"We make chemicals to go into palates. But

if paint would go out of business, we could sell to the agriculture industry. We sell sheet glass. If it doesn't go into car windshields, it can go into glass containers. We keep working because the demand for raw products continues."

Demand for coal has created a need for coal cars, and the steel industry is busy providing the coal cars. All this keeps unemployment below national averages, and the area's retail sales humming.

In the bustling community of Johnstown, city residents and local corporations have recently pitched in \$3 million to a fund for attracting new industries to the city. In 1973, the League of Cities gave Johnstown its "All America City Award" for its residents' participation in civic-minded projects.

Unlike many cities, Johnstown's downtown area is thriving. A six-block area was leveled in the 1960s and has been rebuilt with high-rise apartments, banks, a hospital, and office buildings. Two high-rise apartment



buildings for the aged have recently been completed, and construction on a third high-rise for the elderly will begin shortly.

Part of Johnstown's strength is its strong ethnic background. The steel mills attracted Europeans — including Poles and Slovaks — who retain many of their old-country traditions.

— George Moneyhun

Lamoille County, Vermont:

Snow, asbestos, get-up-and-go

Northern Vermont The snow that fell in mountain-lush this winter in New England brought with it enough ski business to make Lamoille County, Vermont, a pocket of prosperity.

This rural patchwork of clapboard towns lies in the shadows of the lucrative ski slopes of northern Vermont. Life now is lived to the tune of jingling cash registers.

Besides skiing, Lamoille County pegs its economy on the fortunes of one dominant industry — an asbestos mine in Lowell, Vt. The

mine was to be shut down this month by its "outside" owner, GAF Corporation of New York, for financial and environmental reasons. Its payroll alone puts \$1.5 million into Lamoille County.

The closing announcement sparked an unusual community move. The 178 mine workers reached into their pockets and bought the mine from GAF — saving their jobs, saving the area's tax base, and bringing the mine's profits back into Lamoille County.

The price of asbestos on the

world market rose 40 percent in 1974, like many raw materials. Fortunately for this Vermont village, the price boost will help insulate the region from the worst of the recession.

Also an electronics firm, Vermont Precision Resistors, and a piano factory, Pratt-Read, opened operations last fall, bringing in over 100 new jobs. A \$30 million stationery plant is on the drawing board. A plan to ship cords of Vermont wood to Boston is proposed.

— Clayton Jones



Seattle:

Alaska pipeline, Boeing sales, Eskimo land payments

Seattle In a new, low, modern yellow building here, the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation makes insulation for the trans-Alaska pipeline. One-third of the 250 jobs remain to be filled. News like that brings an "upbeat" mood to

Seattle's rainy streets. Continuing development in Alaska puts a bright spot on Seattle's economic horizon. "Seattle historically is Alaska's storekeeper," says Mayor Wes Uhlman. "When Alaska booms, we boom. When Alaska bursts, so do we."

With some 40 percent of the 40,000 Port of Seattle employees doing Alaska-related work, and the number of Alaska-linked jobs up 25 percent since 1969, pipeline transshipment operations have compensated for a drop in Seattle's trans-Pacific shipping caused by the recession, says Paul Chilcote, senior port analyst.

So port and airport business has grown at a time when such business in other cities has dropped, he adds.

Still, the city's major employer, Boeing Aircraft, recently announced it will cut its 54,700 work force by 3,000 to 4,000 and possibly as much as 8,000 this year. The tendency to panic has been weakened by the experience of

coping with the 1970 layoffs, Mayor Uhlman maintains.

"What's a cut of 3,000-8,000 compared to 1970, when Boeing cut its force from 103,000 to 39,000?" he says. "When Seattle people compare their present problems with the earlier disaster, they say, 'We can handle this.'"

Since 1970, a new demand for commercial jets from domestic and foreign airlines has helped make up for cancellation of the supersonic transport (SST) and earlier drops in passenger airline orders to domestic companies.

And although the Seattle unemployment rate is neck and neck with the nation's rate, city dwellers take comfort from comparison with other Washington state cities: Bellingham, 12 percent; Port Angeles, 17 percent; and Mt. Vernon and Anacortes, 20 percent.

Seattle will also benefit from new money Eskimos now have under the Alaska native lands claims settlement, he says. After the compensation agreement produced by the pipeline project, 11 native cooperatives were formed, and materials made or shipped in Seattle are needed for the canneries, schools, and forest products plants the cooperatives now are building.

— Frederic A. Maritz

East Chicago, Indiana:

New steel furnaces, good wages

East Chicago, Ind.

The roar of the steel furnaces is the sound of full employment here.

There are no major layoffs, no recession, no sprawling lines waiting to draw unemployment checks. Booming in the face of the current national economic bust, East Chicago, the world's largest steel-producing city, is going to get bigger.

In one recent three-week period, Inland Steel, the city's No. 1 employer, hired 67 persons. The steel business is so good, in fact, that Inland is about to begin a \$1 billion expansion program. It will remodel some plants and replace other polluting open-hearth furnaces with basic oxygen furnaces.

Across town at Youngstown Sheet & Tool Company, the city's second largest employer, company executives have no expansion program in the works. Nevertheless, Youngstown is roaring along at a full head of steam.

"Everything is bullish here," said Richard Edwards, assistant vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. "The attitude is good. I've never seen times better than they are here today."

The work force in East Chicago is 50,000 strong; of that number 35,000 work for Inland and Youngstown. Employment has dropped from 70,000 in the 1960s — still, even that is not due to plant closings, production cutbacks, or recessionary times.

"It's because of automation as much as anything," said Mr. Edwards. "Refineries today employ half as many employees as 10 or 15 years ago."

Those 20,000 jobs are not lost forever. Today the steel industry in East Chicago employs probably twice as many as it did 10 or 15 years ago, at least by the estimate

of the Chamber of Commerce.

Steel dominates this city both financially and physically. As a result, the city under its steel-stained skies is no garden spot. People who make money tend to move — immediately. The 1970 census showed the average income was \$8,200.

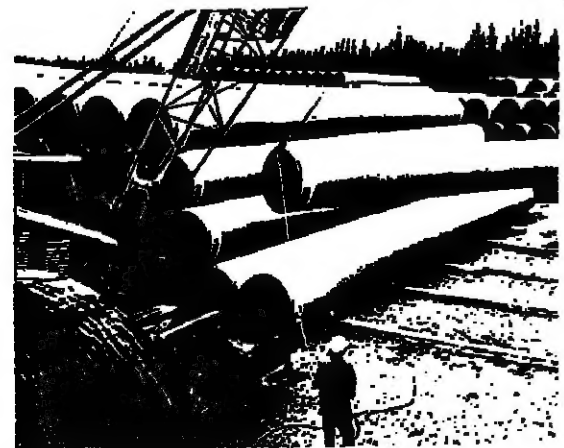
The town is roughly split into three parts, one-third Latin, one-third black, one-third white. In addition to the steel mills, the largest employers are Aroco, Atlantic-Richfield, and American Oil.

"I got no complaints about layoffs," Henry Lopez, president of Local 1010, United Steelworkers of America, told the New York Times recently. With 18,000 members, all from Inland, it is the largest local in the union.

"The other day I sent down a couple guys to Inland, and they hired them," said Mr. Lopez. "Things can't be that bad if they're hiring."

Even if East Chicago's boom times went bust, there is a cushion for the hardhats. It is called the "earnings protection plan." Translated into unemployment benefits, it guarantees laid-off workers 85 percent of their usual income for a year.

— Judith Frutis



family/children

How much TV should children watch?

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
If adults had learned what Bill Bryan wants children to learn about watching television, they would keep it at a distance, move it out of the center of attention in a home — and be its master.

As producer of the local WCBS children's show "Patchwork Family," Mr. Bryan says that just because there is a block of children's shows running for six hours on Saturday does not mean that children are supposed to watch them all, or watch any indiscriminately.

For anybody to turn over any moral decision to a television network, to the media, or to critics is wrong, says Mr. Bryan. "Television is not all that infallible. . . . There are producers in television who are in it only to sell a commercial product, to make money, and they don't care as long as they get the ratings.

"It is the responsibility of the parents to watch a program and to gauge that program either with or for the child," said Mr. Bryan, who has children's drawings, children's books, and a Yamaha piano in his office.

How should a parent decide what children's shows a child should watch?

"I have always felt very strongly that what one person can assimilate and handle emotionally is different from what a child can. Adults, like children, have different thresholds of sensitivity. What will greatly influence one child, won't touch another.

'Individual sensitivity'

"The parents are the only ones who know the child. They are the only ones who know about this individual sensitivity.

"You have to say to the child, 'You have your viewing time (and I'm not the first one to say this). You can watch tomorrow from 8 to 10, it is an honor system.' You may even say, 'Make a choice' (but try and keep an eye on it, too)."

To Mr. Bryan, a good children's show does not talk down to children, and it keeps a "certain removal of distance." It allows the child to be a more independent critic of what he is watching, rather than forcing him to look.

With "Patchwork Family" Mr. Bryan has tried to have a cast with a "Take-me-as-I-am quality," and not people who come on and act as "I'm going to make you love me, kids," he



Carol Corbett and Rags, co-hosts of 'Patchwork Family'

says. It is the forcing which he feels has pervaded children's television: "Tell Mommy you want those cornflakes." Or, "You'd better tune in tomorrow."

Public TV praised

"That's one thing I like about public television," Mr. Bryan cautioned. "They have this quality of removal of distance — whether consciously or unconsciously, or whether it is innate good taste; they do less of it."

"Children are interested in any subject. I don't care what it is, as long as you gear it for their age and present it in an interesting way."

When visiting schools Mr. Bryan finds that invariably the questions are as much about "Big Al" and "Carol" and Rags (the puppet) as, "How do you tape things?" "How do you make the sound that comes out when Rags drops the jelly bean and it sounds like an explosion?"

Mr. Bryan agrees that television can put children in a trance. Many programs use a "show biz" approach to keeping them "hooked," he said. "Just keep them glued at all costs."

To help parents put television into perspective for themselves and their children, Mr. Bryan says:

"Television is not show business. It can be entertainment but it is not a consuming entertainment. How can it be when it is interrupted every 15 minutes by a commercial? Or when all of a sudden a slide says, 'We bring you a special news bulletin'?"

"It is an informal device," he adds, "and therefore it is due only part of your time." In the old days, the average American saw just over one movie a week. Why should you demand something great every night? It can trap you, so you have to maintain your own distance from it."

Asked if he would suggest that people take television out of their homes, he said quickly, "I know people who have done it and have been delighted with it." Then after a pause, he added, "No, I don't think so, because I think television can be quite valuable and entertaining. It should be treated in a more casual way: it should not be the *raison d'être* of your evenings at home."

He gave as an example the current drive in his apartment building to sign up people for the "movie box office" on cable television. (For an additional \$9 a month, cable-TV viewers in New York can watch seven or eight new movies a week plus many repeats.)

Dialogue recalled

"People were signing up in droves. I found myself saying, 'My goodness! Just think! Movies without commercials!' Then he recalls his dialogue with himself, 'Don't get carried away with this. . . . Somebody might be there, and the conversation might take another turn, and yet you'd be rooted to this thing, almost obligated to make up for the \$18 you are spending a month. . . . I decided no.'"

Can you find and circle the hidden college football teams?

They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

H	U	B	F	F	A	L	O	E	S	S	G	N	A	T	S	U	M	F	
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Veronica A. Ragatz Answer block appears among advertisements

Parent and child

Exploring toddlers' playday highlights

By Eloise Taylor Lee

I've just come from a preschool playday, a happy session that reverses everything I've heard about the "Terrible Twos."

Clearly, they loved the adventures they were having, these 11 toddlers who varied in physical skills from a little girl who scooted speedily about on all fours like a *Dodge* Car to a young athlete who managed to stagger the full length of a trampoline without falling.

One child stepped precariously along a "path" made of brightly colored carpet samples, while another emerged from one of those collapsible cloth tunnels visibly relieved to see his mother's smiling face again. Lively music in the background kept some toddlers dancing most of the time.

Even the "structured" activity had an unstructured quality. For example, this is the way the playday director held a vocabulary lesson: She produced a color photograph of a zebra along with plastic toys resembling a zebra, a lion, a giraffe, and an elephant. Enticed by these toys, several children scrambled over to her. The director asked them which one was a zebra — like the picture.

The child who had the giraffe raised it triumphantly. Instead of reproaching him, the director said very gently, "That's the giraffe. You have the giraffe, don't you?"

"Raffie! I have the raffie!" the child repeated enthusiastically.

All of the children's mothers were present, for this program attempts to educate parents as well as children. The director gave the mothers an assignment to complete before next time: Create a toy for your child.

What were the observable strong points of this program? One, the mothers learned how much their toddlers enjoyed exploring, trying new things, and mastering new words. Two, the children, though they did not play very much together, did get used to each other's presence; they also learned from watching each other. Three, the children thus busily occupied remained very good-natured throughout the session.

I think it would be possible to work out something similar for your own toddler if you do not have access to a program like this. Pooling resources, several mothers might organize such play periods once a week in their own homes.

A blanket over a table will simulate a tunnel; the vocabulary lesson could be on fruit or clothing or colors or any other subject; a tape or record will provide the music. Rhyming games, for example, can bring the session to a happy and satisfying conclusion. If you've forgotten those which delighted you in your own childhood, the library will help you find them again.

"Let" is the key word of a successful playday for toddlers. Let them explore, let them have the fun of discovering and trying something new. Set up an environment which lets them play and learn at the same time — but don't push or force them to choose any particular activity provided.

I came away from that session with a new view of toddlers, and I call them the Terrific Twos.

A Wednesday column



Meeting of an Irish Protestant faction (on CBS)

IRA and IRS—twin targets of probers

By Arthur Unger

It's a good week for timely investigative reporting on television — despite some shouting and crying.

Within shouting distance of St. Patrick's Day, "A Tale of Two Irelands" (CBS, Thursday, 10-11 p.m.) undertakes to explain why the Emerald Isle has been colored a tragic red for so long. And within crying distance of income-tax deadline day, "ABC Close-Up on IRS: A Question of Power" (ABC, Friday, 10-11 p.m.) manages to warn America of the

Television

growing temptation of politicians to misuse the Internal Revenue Service as a political weapon.

These two major documentaries, covering widely disparate subjects, provide television viewers with the in-depth reportage necessary to aid concerned citizens to reach, if not conclusions, at least some measure of understanding of the complex issues involved. Both programs are designed to stun you with facts and, perhaps, to shock you into action.

'A Tale of Two Irelands'

CBS's "Ireland," with correspondent John Laurence reporting, is a vivid primer on the whole history of the North-South dispute, with the camera focusing on representatives of every major faction. If the interlocking Irish wars have always seemed like a lot of inexplicable blarney to you, this study will help you to sort it all out.

Featured are the chief of staff of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, the Irish Foreign Minister, British Minister for Northern Ireland, Bishop Casey of Kerry, and the Rev. Ian Paisley as well as Sammy McCracken, the leader of a paramilitary Protestant unit, and his counterpart, an IRA activist. If sometimes it is difficult to cut through the dialects, it is never hard to understand the meaning of the vehemence and misunderstanding which pervade both sides.

Actually, the program makes an earnest effort to belabor all sides — making it clear that there is a tendency everywhere to substitute rhetoric for leadership. But it seems to me that a major weakness in the presentation is an underplaying of the role of the Protestant moderates, that portion of the northern majority which recognizes the necessity to assure northern Catholics of civil and religious rights within the framework of a free Northern Ireland.

If there are any revelations they lie in the area of that growing segment of the Irish Republic which refuses to give up any of its new-found economic strength merely for the sake of union. As the South moves ahead toward prosperity, its yearning for union-at-any-cost declines.

It is difficult for outsiders to comprehend the capacity for violence and vengeance, Mr. Laurence tells us in this disturbingly vivid special written, directed, and produced by Howard Stringer. And the answer to the dissension, he implies, must come from within the ranks of the moderates who can make their presence felt in the political convention this spring in preparation for an election which one hopes will find a peaceful solution once and for all. Based upon its portrait of the extremists, however, "A Tale of Two Irelands" does not seem to hold out much chance for moderation — only a hope for it.

'IRS: A Question of Power'

If you are searching for a scapegoat for your dismay as that April 15 tax deadline approaches, ABC News "Close-Up" has the perfect victim for you: the Internal Revenue Service itself.

Americans have a good voluntary tax system, says Tom Jarriel at the very start of this unequivocally critical show, and then he proceeds to uncover a whole series of shocking inequities and official abuses of the

extraordinary powers which the federal government has allowed this organization to accumulate.

Shocking IRS abuses have been treated before, in the Reader's Digest for instance. But perhaps you were not aware that the IRS will not back up its own mistakes — even if you got official help, you are on your own when audit time catches up with you. And there are innumerable examples of IRS misuse of its seizure powers, its jeopardy assessments — without any legal liability for its errors in judgment. And there admittedly are many, according to IRS commissioner Donald Alexander himself.

If you believe in the confidentiality of your income tax returns — this ABC investigation will disenchant you with specific example of legal and illegal breaching of the regulations. Even more shocking are the systems within the IRS for maintaining "sensitive case lists" within the framework of IRS "special services." You will learn of the "sneak" letters from anonymous and not-so-anonymous complainers which are used to instigate revenue investigations — and often are used to harass political enemies. If the government in power chooses to abuse its power, this show suggests very little that anybody can do about it. Says IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander: "Congressional oversight on a regular basis is badly needed."

Says narrator Jarriel: "Congress has not been doing its job in the vital area of overseeing the activities of the IRS. The last major investigation took place more than 20 years ago. Clearly, Congress has to review how IRS is using its powers."

The shocking misuse of power and the breaching of confidentiality revealed in this painstakingly pinpointed documentary is a situation which needs to be reviewed carefully — at tax time or any old time. ABC News "Close-Up," which has earned a reputation for invaluable service to the American public with its superb series of exposés, has added still another oak leaf cluster to its public service award by calling attention to a situation which Washington officials seem determined to sweep under the bureaucratic rug, now that Watergate is over. The rights of the little guy in our society have long needed a true advocate in the national media: "ABC Close-Up" is now effectively performing that function.

Anthropological film collection at Smithsonian

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded a grant of \$91,724 to Washington's Smithsonian Institution for the development of a collection of anthropological research films.

The new collection, to be a part of the Smithsonian's Center for the Study of Man, will preserve filmed records of human life as it has developed under different conditions in different parts of the world for the use of those involved in studies of human behavior and culture. The collection will be used by scholars from a variety of disciplines including anthropology, history, education, comparative religion and linguistics.

Dr. Berman chairman of the Humanities Endowment observed that "the importance of the collection as a permanent humanistic and scholarly resource is increased by the fact that the cultural diversity of the world is diminishing." According to Dr. E. Richard Sorenson, director of the collection, "increased study of these patterns can lead to a greater understanding of the nature of man and to the improvement of human life." The collection will also provide historical information to cultural groups such as Afro-Americans and American Indians, which have little early written history, thereby helping to fulfill their need for special information about their own cultural development.

Tubby

By Guernsey Le Pelley

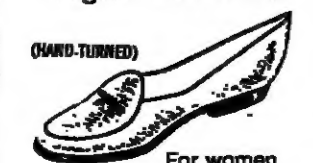


FAMOUS WOMEN

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2. She has written books of prose and poetry. She has flown as a copilot with her husband, the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic.

3. In Scotland she was interested in Girl Guides. Returning to America she organized and was leader of present-day Girl Scouts.

4. As a Civil War nurse she gathered supplies and helped injured men. She was President of the American Red Cross.

5. Her life was often in danger as she worked to destroy saloons. She lectured, wrote, and sold souvenir hatchets to fight liquor sales.

ANSWERS:

1. Eleanor Roosevelt
2. Anne Morrow Lindbergh
3. Juliette Low
4. Clara Barton
5. Carry Nation

1873
1975

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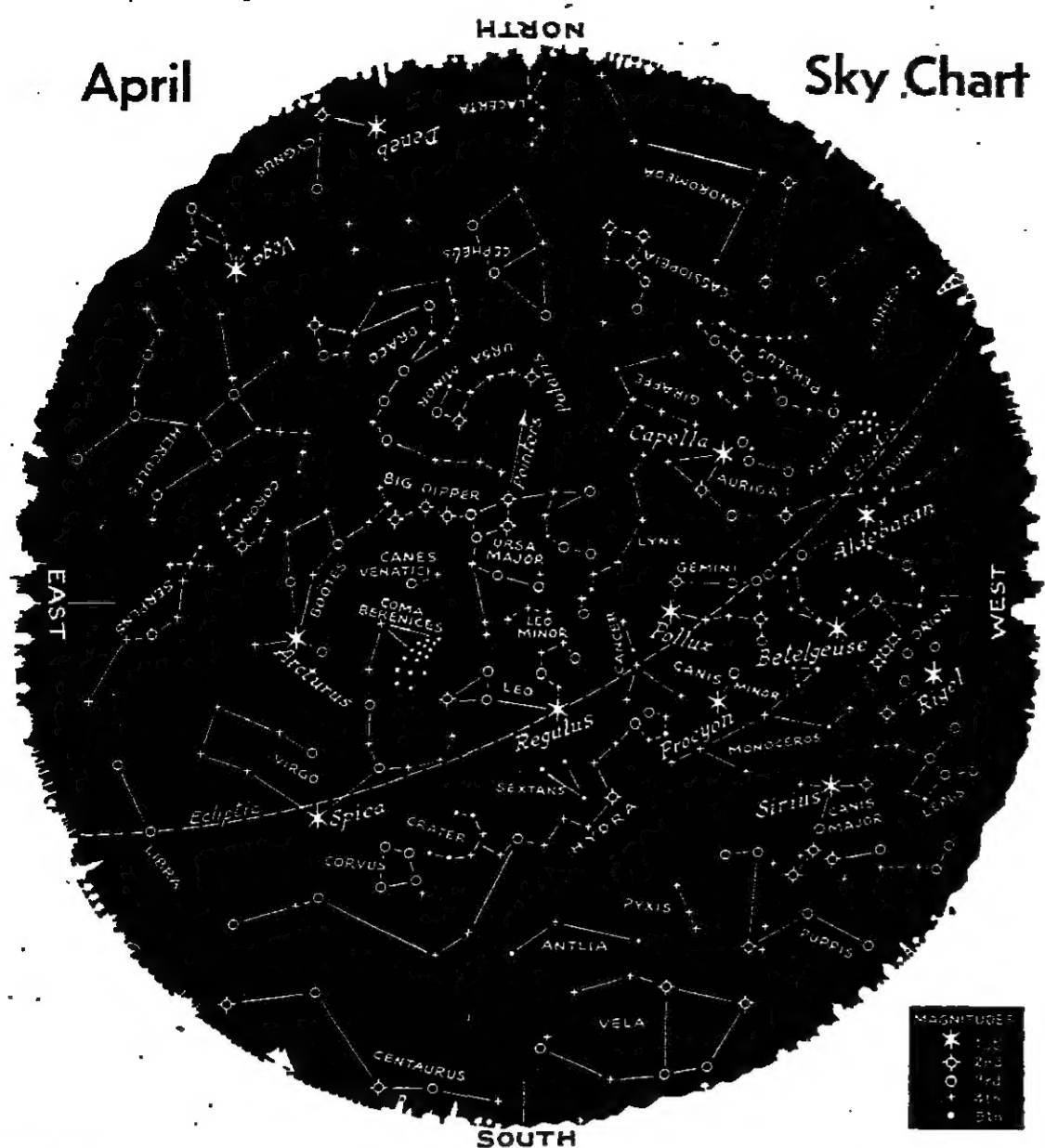
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352 Boylston St., Boston
21 Brattle St., Cambridge
93 Central St., Wellesley

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science

consumer



By a staff artist

Northern Hemisphere gazers' guide

The sky chart is designed to correspond to the sky at 10 p.m. the first of the month; 9 p.m. in the middle of the month; and 8 p.m. at the end of the month, eastern standard time.

Crescent with Venus—a pretty sight

April 6: There will be a conjunction of Mercury and Jupiter today, and the two planets will pass quite close to each other. Unfortunately, they will not be visible, since they are quite close to the sun. The planets are in the morning sky, rising before the sun, but too late in the twilight to be seen.

April 7: The moon passes above Mars early this morning. Later, when Mars rises in the southeast, after the moon but several hours before the sun, you can locate the planet some distance below and to the right of the crescent moon. Mars will be clearly brighter than any of the nearby stars of Capricornus and Aquarius.

April 7: The moon is at apogee, the place in its orbit where it is farthest from the earth.

April 10: The slender crescent moon is in conjunction with Jupiter this morning, but the two will rise in the dawn too late to be visible in the brightening sky.

April 14: The moon and Venus should make a pretty sight this evening. The moon passes below and quite close to the planet at about 4 p.m. this afternoon. By the time Venus becomes visible in the west in the early twilight, the crescent moon will have moved to the east (left) a bit, but Venus will be fairly close to the upper tip of the crescent, bright and easy to see.

April 17: Look for Saturn near the moon this evening, high in the south-

west. As the two move toward the western horizon, where they set before midnight, the moon will separate slowly to the east (left). The two bright stars to the left and higher than the moon are Pollux and Castor, in Gemini.

April 18: Mercury is in the same direction as the sun today, but beyond it, as viewed from earth (superior conjunction). The planet is moving from right to left past the sun, which takes it from the morning sky into the evening.

April 22: Venus is moving through the constellation Taurus. The bright red star below and to the left of the planet this evening is Aldebaran. On successive evenings, Venus moves to the left and away from the star, while Aldebaran disappears into the evening twilight.

April 23: The moon is at perigee, where it is nearest to the earth.

April 24: The bright star near the moon this evening is Spica, in Virgo. Last month we saw the moon pass Spica on March 23, when the moon was one day past full.

Tonight the moon will be about a day before full, and it again passes very near the star, so close that it covers the star (an occultation) over the southern part of the world. The moon will be closest to Spica about 9 p.m., eastern standard time. If you look at them periodically after that, you will see that the moon is slowly

moving off to the left with respect to the star.

All month: Venus and Saturn are evening stars, Venus in the west after sundown, Saturn high in the southwest. Venus is quite bright, appearing higher and remaining visible longer as the month progresses. Saturn is well to its left and much higher, but the distance between them diminishes during the month. You can locate Saturn to the right of and below the twin stars, Pollux and Castor, in Gemini, and the planet is brighter than both stars. Venus sets early in the evening, and Saturn well before midnight.

Jupiter and Mercury (until the 18th) are morning stars, but both are so nearly in the direction of the sun that they are above our horizon mostly in daylight. Mars is also a morning star, but better placed for viewing. Look for it in the southeast about dawn; it will not be exceptionally bright, but it will be easily brighter than any other star in that direction.

Moon phases

Last quarter April 37:25 a.m., e.s.t.
New moon April 11:39 a.m., e.s.t.
First quarter April 18:11 a.m., e.s.t.
Full moon April 25:25 p.m., e.s.t.

By Dr. Thomas D. Nicholson
Director, The American Museum of Natural History, New York

Protecting the weather from man

By Robert C. Cowen

Protecting the atmosphere from man-made damage sometimes seems a battle with a thousand demons. No sooner do scientists identify one threat and move to deal with it, than new, scarcely suspected dangers appear.

In recent months, for example, spray can chemicals have drawn attention because they might weaken the ozone layer which filters out harmful ultra violet (UV) sun rays. Meanwhile, the following less prominent hazards were also reported:

● Retrospective analysis shows that the Saturn 5 Skylab launching rocket took a 1,000-kilometer temporary "bite" out of the atmosphere's radio-reflecting ionosphere on May 14, 1973. Michael Mendillo of Boston University, Gerald S. Hawkins of Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and John A. Klobuchar of Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, reporting this in Science magazine, note that earlier Saturn 5 rockets went into too low an orbit to cause this kind of damage.

● Man may have himself to blame for at least part of the

Research notebook

drought in Africa. Jule Charney and Peter H. Stone of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and William J. Quirk of Goddard Space Flight Center have made computer studies which show that loss of plant cover due to overgrazing in the affected region "could initiate or perpetuate a drought," according to their report in Science.

● Auto traffic may help spawn tornadoes. The twist given air when opposing lines of traffic pass each other may help wind up these destructive winds, according to a study described in Nature and made under the auspices of the Foundation for Ocean Research (San Diego, Calif.) by John D. Isaacs, James W. Stork, David B. Goldstein, and Gerald L. Wick.

● Fertilizer may also threaten the ozone ultra violet shield since fertilizer production puts ozone-destroying nitrous oxide into the air. Commenting on the danger to ozone from spray cans and nitrogen fertilizer, T. M. Donahue of the University of Michigan told a congressional subcommittee last

December that scientists have scarcely begun to identify the things that might cause damage.

With such a range and variety of hazards, the ancient problem of protecting man from the weather seems to be turning into a problem of protecting the weather from man. However, the confusion of dangers emphasizes a basic point. Climate and weather reflect the working of an intricate web of causes and effects in which everything influences everything else and small interferences by man may have large, unexpected consequences.

Going after one or two of the hazards won't do much to protect the atmosphere. Only broad, ongoing research that deals with the whole complexity can do the job.

Last fall, Alvin M. Weinberg, research director for the Federal Energy Administration, suggested setting up a special institute to focus such broad research. He is particularly concerned with the impact on climate of rising energy use. But there is even greater need for such an institute to help develop the full spectrum of knowledge that we need to protect our atmosphere from ourselves.

A Wednesday column.

Packaged foods: why weight isn't always true

By Lucia Mout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Do you ever find the amount of food inside a package or can doesn't measure up to the promise on the label?

It happens. Sometimes it is deliberate but often it is not.

Anyone who has opened a dry pudding mix to find the box partly full of air, or a canned vegetable to find half of the net weight pledged on the label made up of liquid may think that somehow, somewhere, he has been "had."

However, government experts who watch over this area insist that actual shortweighing and deliberate fraud are much less than they used to be.

A Food and Drug Administration (FDA) study of 1973, for instance, found the average dry food package not under but 4 percent over its declared net weight—in line with the old "baker's dozen" concept of better more than less.

More often, federal officials insist, the consumer just does not understand that some slack fill or air space is natural after a product "settles down" or the moisture in it evaporates. Courts have been reluctant to prosecute slack-fill charges so long as the net weight itself is accurate.

Another contributor to general consumer confusion on this subject is the fact that, as yet, net weight in cans legally includes the packing liquid as well as the solid product you bought.

Also, federal regulatory experts note that some consumers may not realize that an exact weigh-in for each package at the label poundage never was promised. Government regulation aims at the average in a lot, and officials of the agencies charged with monitoring the 1966 Fair Packaging and Labeling Act are trying to pin down a definition of what constitutes a "reasonable variation" from the norm.

"We're seeking a balance that would allow some tolerance," explains Earl Johnson of the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) special statutes division.



Should labels tell more?

"With the machine age it's difficult to make every package perfect—most companies pack to an average concept and overfill to make sure. . . . There's a real question as to whether the consumer would want to pay the expense of hand-count precision."

One marketing decision opted for by some firms confronted by rising costs is to reduce the quantity or mix the quality in the same size box rather than charge the consumer more.

Problem studied

The FTC studied this problem last fall and concluded that there is enough added consumer protection, in the weight information on the label, increased unit pricing, and the like, to put down any charge of consumer deception in this practice.

However, U.S. Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D) of New York, who also has studied the problem, has argued the opposite and has introduced legislation that would require any reduction in content or shift in quality within a particular package to be accompanied for a certain period by a notice of that change on the label and in ads.

With meat and canned goods the consumer faces something of a special problem in that the liquid counts in the net weight.

By law a certain percentage of liquids and water may be added to meat, for instance, during the post-slaughter chilling process.

Change is brewing

"That liquid is a source of contention with consumers," concedes John McKelvey of the Agriculture Department's systems development

staff. "They want each product to weigh what it's marked, and if liquid is thrown away or evaporate. But our view is that as long as it is within the legal limits."

A change is brewing in the canning goods area, however, provided a Consumer Union (CU) in a petition two years ago and other consumer advocates since. The FDA is about to propose drained rather than net labeling standards. Consumers have argued it would give them a more stronger comparative shopping tool.

Canners displeased

The canning industry is not pleased by the prospect of stripping its weight down to the solids.

"We think the benefits won't justify the costs," says Roger Coleman of the National Canners Association, describing the dollar figure only a "fairly substantial."

Predicting that a "horsepower race" among canners could ensue, which each was trying to outdo the other in drained weight, Mr. Coleman says the process of changeover would be complicated—"much more the putting a declaration on a label"—and could prove unsafe. He explains that the fuller the can, often the greater the difficulty of heat penetration when cans are "cooked" together in what amounts to a giant pressure cooker.

Contact store manager

In the meantime, if you come across problems in shortweighing of the food you buy, experts suggest you contact the manager of the store where you made the purchase or local or state weights and measures officials.

Financial independence for elderly?

By Robert Edwards

In a Moneywise column last May you indicated only 5 percent of the people are financially independent at age 65. What is the source of that figure? Is it still correct? L. L.

This statistic originally came for a U.S. Census study and was used to structure the benefit system for social security. However, the exact citation appears long gone. Although I, too, have used this figure for several years and have seen it elsewhere, I concur that it is out of date. Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits have increased markedly during the past few years. Pension plans have also become more numerous. This combination appears to have lifted the percentage of those 65 and older who are financially independent. That percentage can be lifted even higher through sound financial planning before retirement.

Second trust deeds

What are the advantages and disadvantages of investing in a second trust deed? Mrs. M. F. M.

To understand a second deed of trust, recognize first the difference between conveying title with a mortgage and a deed of trust. A mortgage involves a contract between the mortgagee (lender) and the mortgagor (borrower) with the borrower retaining title to property that is pledged as security for a loan. A deed of trust involves three parties: a beneficiary (lender), a trustor (borrower), and a trustee. The neutral trustee holds title to the property until a loan is paid. Second deeds of trust represent a junior lien on property held by a trustee for a beneficiary. Second deeds of trust are arranged to permit paying a seller the cash needed for a buyer to assume an existing low-interest-rate loan. The seller may retain the second deed of trust or sell it through a secondary market at a discount. As an investor buying a second deed of trust at a discount, you would gain a higher return than might be available in bonds or certificates of deposit. The risk involved would depend on the

moneywise

property and how much equity cash the buyer put into the deal. Second deeds of trust are assignable and may be used as collateral. An active secondary market permits reselling the second deed of trust—at a discount. If the trustor (borrower) fails to continue payments, regaining title to the property is faster (usually about four months) than with a second mortgage. Disadvantages of investing in a second deed of trust are mainly the long term—five to 10 years—to regain all cash advanced, and the discount if you decided to sell before the second deed of trust terminated.

Short-trip car operation

After reading your column on caring for a short-trip car in winter, I'm wondering—what does "load up" combustion chambers mean? Our 1973 Galaxie takes 15 minutes to warm up. What would improve this? D. S.

Your questions are a bit outside the "moneywise" charter, but combustion chambers and spark plugs fill up with carbon and metal deposits from fuel that does not burn cleanly or completely in a cold engine. Ask your service man to check the thermostat in your Galaxie's cooling system. If that doesn't work, ask your mechanic to check out the problem.

Keogh Plan investment

For an individual with a Keogh Plan, what would you advise as the best investment—mutual fund, insurance, or other type? B. F.

Assuming you are under 60 with 10 or more years to reach the minimum age of 59½ when withdrawals from Keogh Plan can begin, I suggest you consider two alternatives depending on your income. With \$1,000 to \$2,000 eligible for Keogh contributions each year, consider one of the mutual funds with a qualified master plan. Plan to contribute one-twelfth of your annual amount each month to gain the advantages of dollar averaging. There will be no additional costs other than the load charge if you invest through a broker. Or, you can find

Funds for foreign move

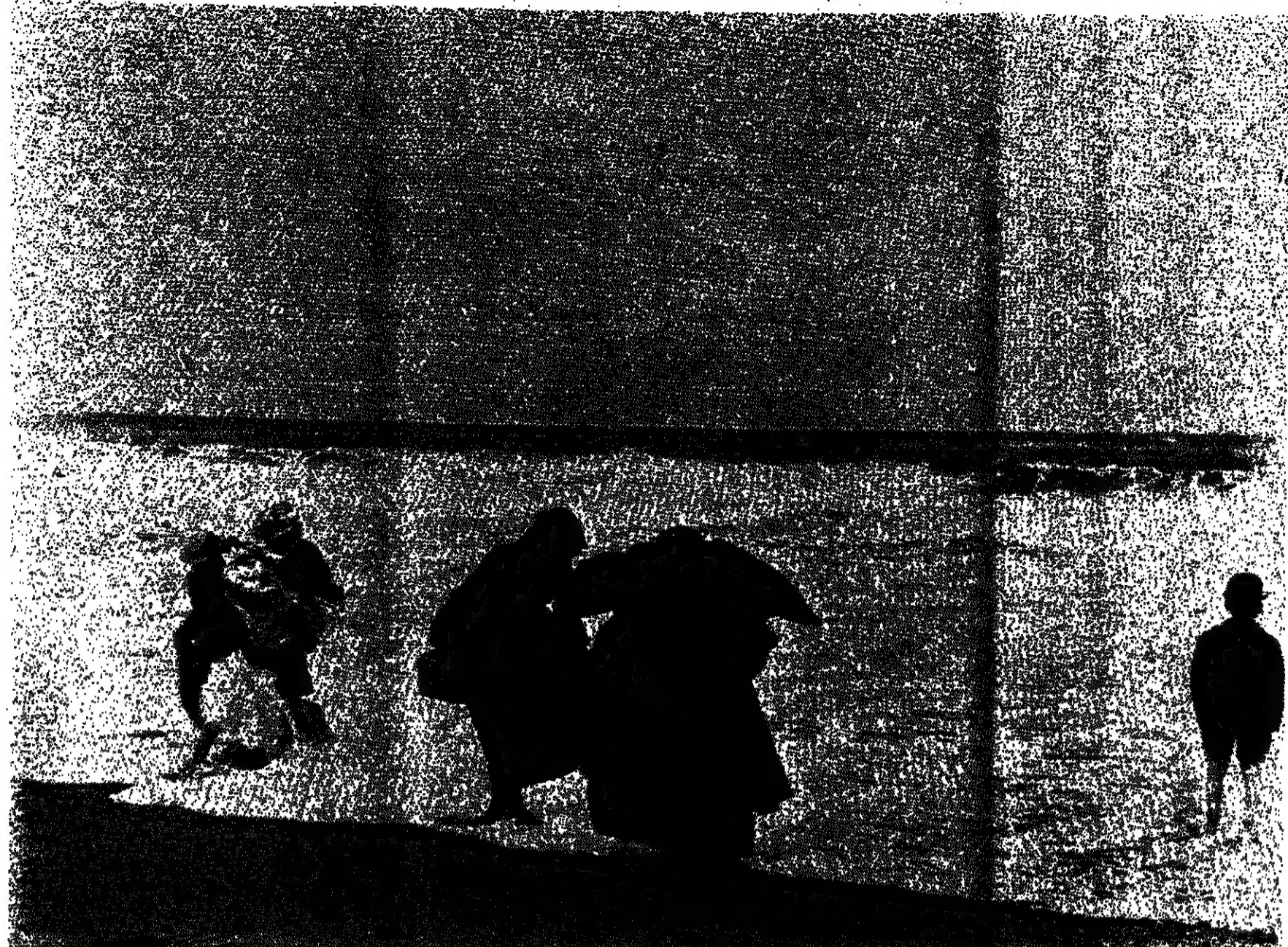
We are planning a "long temporary move" to Australia for two to three years. Where and how should we leave our money here? Should we invest in Treasury bills or leave it in a savings or checking account? How should we take our money with us—by travelers' checks or a bank transfer? Should we leave a coin collection and other valuables in a safe-deposit box here or take them with us? M. N.

Since you plan to return to the U.S., leave your safe deposit box intact and your extra cash in a savings account with as much as possible in four-year certificates of deposit divided into \$1,000 increments. That way, you could withdraw all or part of the money by mail if you needed it. Don't leave cash in a checking account. Convert whatever money you will need on arrival into travelers' checks. Many mutual savings banks and S&Ls issue travelers' checks at no cost to depositors. Presumably, you will be earning money in Australia for support during your stay. Thus, your money in the U.S. will continue to grow while you are gone. While you might gain a better return by investing in stocks or bonds, communications for trading could be cumbersome.

A Wednesday column

Readers are invited to send questions to Moneywise, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123. Only those of general interest will be answered here.

Handwritten note: "لا تتركها في الشمس"



"Trippers Caught by a Wave" 1892: Gelatine dryplate photograph by Paul Martin

The Monitor's daily religious article

Real friendship

Probably everyone has the yearning to get to know someone he can call a real friend. But friendship can only endure successfully when it is strong in spiritual values. A friendship that expects much but is poor in giving, or a friendship that leads to a very personal dependence, will sometime or other disappoint us and cause us sorrow.

In her writings Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, wisely counsels us to avoid the selfish pleasure of a friendship based on gratification of the ego or the senses. She writes: "Whom we call friends seem to sweeten life's cup and to fill it with the nectar of the gods. We lift this cup to our lips; but it slips from our grasp, to fall in fragments before our eyes. Perchance, having tasted its tempting wine, we become intoxicated; become lethargic, dreamy objects of self-satisfaction; else, the contents of this cup of selfish human enjoyment having lost its flavor, we voluntarily set it aside as tasteless and unworthy of human aims."

Christian Science reveals God — infinite and omnipresent Love — as our true friend, a friend who

is always close to us and with whom we can always communicate. I have found it helpful to turn to divine Love in prayer in situations where love has looked in vain for reciprocation and I have been tempted to feel lonely. Divine Love is always available. If we open our hearts to God and put in His hands our longing for a loved one, we will soon discover that the love we express is reflected in all His children.

The Father knows His children to be as He has made them — spiritual, loving, good, and pure. To the degree we understand this, we cannot be disappointed by unkindness, indifference, unconcern, or coolness. These untrue qualities have no divine foundation.

In the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy writes, "Human affection is not poured forth vainly, even though it meet no return." These words give us strength and confidence when humanly our love seems to meet with no response.

Let us examine ourselves to see if our desire for friendship originates from a divine motive — to express and share God's love. Or is it mainly a desire for human affection or sensuality?

How wonderful it is to trust God with our desire for friendship. How wonderful that we can be a friend to someone who needs our friendship too. Rightly motivated, this activity of ours will be blessed by the Father, and we will be freed from the feeling of being lonely and neglected. Our lives will be filled with love, which assuredly finds reciprocation. Then we come closer to obeying Christ Jesus' command to love one's neighbor as oneself.

¹Miscellaneous Writings, p. 9; ²Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 57; ³See Matthew 22:39.

[Readers on the page may find a translation of this article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

Amistad verdadera

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página (Generalmente tres veces al mes aparecen una traducción al español)

Probablemente todos anhelamos conocer a alguien a quien podamos llamar un amigo verdadero. Pero la amistad sólo puede ser duradera cuando está basada sobre valores espirituales. Una amistad que espera mucho pero que da poco, o una amistad que conduce a depender excesivamente de otro, tarde o temprano nos desilusionará y causará pesar.

En sus escritos, Mary Baker Eddy, quien descubrió y fundó la Ciencia Cristiana, sabiamente nos aconseja evitar el placer egoísta de una amistad basada en la satisfacción del "yo", o en la de los sentidos. Escribe: "Aquellos a quienes llamamos amigos parecen endulzar la copa de la vida y llenarla con el néctar de los dioses. Llevamos esta copa a nuestros labios, pero se nos cae de las manos, haciéndose pedruzcos ante nuestros ojos. Quizás, habiendo saboreado su vino tentador, nos embriaguemos; caigamos en un letargo y nos convirtamos en soñadores, objetos de la autosatisfacción; o bien, habiendo perdido su sabor esta copa de egoísta placer humano, la hacemos a un lado voluntariamente al considerar que su contenido es insípido e indigno de las aspiraciones humanas."

La Ciencia Cristiana revela a Dios — el Amor infinito y omnipresente — como nuestro verdadero amigo, un amigo que siempre está cerca de nosotros y con quien siempre podemos comunicarnos. Me ha ayudado el recurrir en oración al Amor divino en situaciones en que he buscado en vano que mi amor hacia los demás fuera correspondido y me he visto tentada a sentirme sola. El Amor divino siempre está disponible. Si abrimos nuestro corazón a Dios y ponemos en Sus manos nuestro anhelo por un ser querido, pronto descubrimos que el amor que expresamos es reflejado en todos Sus hijos.

El Padre sabe que Sus hijos son como Él los ha creado — espirituales, amables, buenos y puros. En el grado en que comprendamos esto,

Daily Bible verse

A man that hath friends must show himself friendly; and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. Proverbs 18:24

Vines

You may find somewhere within these vines of words a tender tangle of belief, twisted into tree-squeezes and willing to lean all its weight on wonder, fingering bark and branch and leaf, leaping cloudward on the back of a stronger, stranger being.

John D. Engle Jr.

Puzzle

we fit, not the jigsaw-backward kind (the sun inside a jar) but surging onto newish sands and crags and snails chasms unseam and carefully — ecstatically — reweave what makes us laugh and cry inside and hug aloud beginning

we can't say what says itself: what's blue, and clear, and green at selfsame surging froth — we fit.

Stephen Silha

handwriting experts, fortune tellers, palmists, peep shows, and so on, all lined up and accessible for aittance. Even then I longed to know who I was, without any of the trappings I appeared to have acquired. These areas promised that my hand or my handwriting would tell me. But then — and not until much later — real understanding was always tantalizingly just out of reach.

Well chaperoned, my sister and I looked, explored, listened, learned, and began to realize that life was very much more unusual and unclassifiable than we had ever dreamed it could be. After an outdoor day we'd go back to the hotel's luxurious seclusion, windburned, relaxed, full of a kaleidoscope of minor wonders. Then we'd have a storybook meal, see a movie perhaps, or just watch the well-dressed, aimless people in the lobby, before dropping into a dreamless sleep in a high, cool bed.

The boardwalk may, at that time, have already fallen prey to real estate developers. And Atlantic City has long since been taken over by conventions. People no longer have the time nor the inclination for vacations that are largely make-believe and hummering fantasy. (The sleek commercialism of the Disney Worlds is really not comparable.)

Between that time and this, decades, change of circumstance, the disappearance of a way of life have intervened. Gazing at a recently discovered photo of four strangers strolling toward me along a wide boardwalk, I am at first curious, then a little shocked. That innocent, insulated, impervious childhood seems far removed from the global exposures of today. And yet I can catch in the expression of the oldest child's eyes a hint — just a faint stirring — of the woman she wanted (and still hopes) to be.

Carol Earle Chapin

The Boardwalk . . . then

or sons of the ricksha drivers? — we proceeded at a safe, stolid pace, our short legs practically at right angles to the ponies' round bellies. Sandpipers skittered out of our path. Galleries where you shot at moving targets or threw balls at them, for some cheap toy or souvenir, were another fascination. The barkers at these booths really barked at a pitch that had often solidified into an unearthly wail. Their faces were hard, painted, sometimes forlorn. But the veneer was one of hustle, bustle, immense and successful enterprise. Very likely what we now call the underworld and organized crime surfaced here in one of its more innocuous forms. I sometimes felt a vague uneasiness, but it was quickly papered over by total submission to color, motion, and raucous sound.

At the end of the boardwalk we found a legless man who made a living by creating sand pictures. The cold blues, dirty reds, and somber purples were depressing to look at. Some of his "paintings" were so bad they were almost good, with a kind of primitive, fevered boldness. This man has haunted me ever since. It was hard to recognize in him a fellow human being, but I could sense the drive, the physical and moral courage, the insistent challenging of disaster in those dismal works. These were qualities that spoke to me then, and still do.

Scattered among the booths were

Early photographs are often monumental. They have an intensity and stillness of image that seems to be indelibly stamped on the passage of time. This is partly the result of lengthy exposures; partly of the need for strong contrast-making illumination of subjects.

The capacity of photography to capture an instant of vivid movement, and fix it, was, on the whole, a later exploration. In this charming, and rather enigmatic photograph by the English photographer Paul Martin, however, there is something of both qualities. Martin was one of the earliest serious exponents of the "snapshot." He carried his detective camera — formerly used for police work — in a bag with a small hole in it. In this secret way he produced astonishingly unposed pictures of people caught in momentary relationships. Like this one, many of his pictures were taken at the seaside.

There is a fascinating hand-in-glove identification of "technique" and "subject" here. The trippers are "caught" not just by the wave, but also by the camera. The instantaneous nature of the subject could only have been frozen by an instantaneous technique; and the result is a dichotomy of confusion and clarity.

From our home on the Hudson River in Westchester County we would take the train to Atlantic City, New Jersey — a world apart, an environment totally different, self-contained and, as far as I could tell then, put there just for my delight. For several years I reveled in it for the ten days of spring vacation.

The plush crimson carpets of the Marlborough-Blenheim hotel made me feel like a princess. No matter when we descended to the dining room — half empty, chandeliers, with huge linen napkins sitting perkily like bishops' mitres on spotless tables — our waiter was there, courteous and smiling. He had a German name — Hans, Friedrich? Was he old or young? Happy? I never knew. To my present shame it didn't occur to me at that time to take an interest.

Mornings were spent on the boardwalk, strolling or riding in the rickshas. More solid than their Chinese ancestors, these four-wheeled carriages made of wicker with rounded edges were pulled by rugged, sunburned men who seemed like semi-savages to me. Probably desperately poor, they were unctious and they frightened me. No one attempted to bridge the gap. I knew it was there, but I hadn't been taught to think in another context.

With robes over our laps we faced into bright sea breezes and that most glorious of all smells: the open Atlantic. I loved the rumbling of the boards under the wheels and the ritual-like traffic, friendly but distant, making me feel both participant and onlooker. (Isn't this interplay the essence of the artist's role in life? The participating and the observing feed each other?)

My sister and I, dressed in leggings and in matching hats and coats trimmed with beaver, often rode Shetland ponies along the hard sand. Halter-led by patient, anonymous persons — perhaps the fathers

Being all that you are

Within the heart of every man, woman, and child is a deep-seated desire for fulfillment. Many have found that a more-alive understanding of the Bible has released God-given talents. They have begun to understand their capabilities as the children of God.

Would you like to understand more of this for yourself?

A book that can help you fulfill your promise as the child of God is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that speaks to the heart in simple, direct terms of the truths of God's goodness and power. His ever-present love. In Science and Health you can learn more about God as the source of intelligence, vision and strength for all His sons and daughters. You can find freedom to be what you are.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, March 19, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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Vietnam options

It is heartrending for Americans to watch the deteriorating situation in Indo-China. In South Vietnam government forces have abandoned most of the Central Highlands and the Communists are attacking at many points. In Cambodia foreign embassies and even American relief personnel have begun to evacuate the beleaguered capital of Phnom Penh. In neighboring Thailand an uneasy new government is calling for the withdrawal of American troops and edging toward a more neutral foreign policy.

Psychologically — if not politically — the Communists are scoring impressive gains.

While we continue to support American military and economic aid to both Cambodia and South Vietnam as long as the will to fight remains, certain realities in Indo-China must be assessed.

Nothing the U.S. does will alter Hanoi's long-term interest. Even more aid will not persuade the North Vietnamese to go away. They are strong and will keep pushing. Although Saigon can be armed sufficiently to keep fighting, it is dubious it can win a military victory. At best there will be a continued military stalemate.

Therefore the rational course in South Vietnam remains one of moving from a military struggle to a political one. This is the intent of the 1972 Paris peace accord and U.S. policy should be bent now on getting both sides, each of whom has treated the agreement with disdain, to resume their political talks. The aim would be the eventual formation of a coalition government.

Such a course might be workable. The Communists in the south are still weak politically and, some experts believe, would accept a chance to shift the conflict into the political arena. The current offensive might be an effort not only to demoralize the South Vietnamese but to pressure Saigon to negotiate.

In Saigon itself opposition to President Thieu is growing — among the Buddhists and Roman Catholics, but also among some people in government jobs who increasingly see negotiation as the only way out of the current situation. The U.S. cannot force Thieu to behave as it thinks reasonable but it is in a position to impress on him that time is running out on American aid. If he cannot convince the Congress that he is making an effort to negotiate, aid is not likely to be voted indefinitely.

Pressing Saigon and Hanoi back to the bargaining table is a posture we would prefer President Ford to be taking rather than repeating time-worn arguments about the "domino" theory. If Southeast Asia is indeed "vital to America's national security," as he says, nothing short of another all-out military involvement would be justified. Yet that is out of the question.

Moreover, the Indo-China war, if it achieved little else, did give countries around the periphery time in which to strengthen themselves. Thailand, the Philippines, and others may move toward neutrality as the U.S. withdraws from Asia, but it is by no means predictable they would fall to communism like dominoes.

The administration could better sell its case for Indo-China aid on grounds of moral commitment. Namely, that because of its deep involvement in Indo-China — and its self-acknowledged military and political mistakes there — America bears a heavy responsibility to help bring about a political solution acceptable to the people of the region.

To cut off aid while such a process goes on would be morally insupportable. But the fact is that the U.S. did not win a war in Indo-China, the whole world knows it did not, and Washington would enhance its credibility now by trying to deal with the crisis constructively and honestly.

Spirit of 1789

It is both disconcerting and heartening to read polls predicting that as many as 45 million people are expected to visit Philadelphia during the city's bicentennial celebration next year.

Disconcerting — as the city's present leaders lament, because the area's hotels and other facilities for visitors would be strained by such hordes of travelers.

Heartening — because it suggests how much the drama of the Philadelphia Convention and the framing of the Constitution still means to Americans. The disappointments of recent years, signified in such words as Vietnam and Watergate, have by no means obliterated that regard for liberty and freedom which gave the country its initial thrust and continuing purpose.

Go-ahead for offshore oil

The Supreme Court has given a green light to outer-shelf oil production with its reaffirmation of earlier rulings that offshore resource development is a federal and not a state responsibility.

The ruling is welcome. No one knows for sure how much oil lies in the three East Coast oil fields — the Georges Bank in the north, the Baltimore Canyon off the mid-Atlantic coast, and the Georgia Embayment to the south. Geologists have only determined that the seabed formations are like those where oil is found. No test hole has given concrete evidence that oil is there, let alone in what precise quantity or of what quality. Already estimates have drastically pared likely reserves from over 100 billion barrels to about 14 billion barrels. But it is certain that we would never know how much oil is down there beneath the sea if the judicial impasse were not ended and the chain of events from leasing to drilling and production begun.

In legal terms, the court decided that whatever offshore rights the states might have been granted in their colonial charters were given up in accepting statehood.

In practical terms, orderly development of the country's resources — which involves a complex of resources like oil, coal, and gas scattered from Alaska to the Gulf Coast — demands federal orchestration.

The states which are concerned over the loss of potential revenue, or more significantly any lapse in environmental vigilance, should present their case through their representatives in Congress. We share in the general concern over the implications of offshore oil development. But proper legislation on environmental considerations, and painstaking enforcement, are to be preferred to blocking offshore oil development in the courts or trying to control it through a hodgepodge of state leasing efforts.

Earth Day, '75

The fifth celebration of Earth Day (March 21) is a reminder of America's latter-day awakening to the need for preserving the environment — and of the sad readiness to pull back from environmental progress in the name of energy and economics.

Fortunately too much regard for the environment has been built into government, industry, citizens' groups, and even individual households to permit a return to the bad old days. But a public

willingness to postpone pollution standards here and delay land-use laws there is a warning that environmental gains have to be continually protected or they will be continually eroded.

It is not a question of sacrificing all other concerns to the environment but of achieving a balance in which there is no place for the short-sighted neglect of the environment which made that first Earth Day's recognition of it so necessary.

'Look at it this way . . . except for some trees and grass this could be Catalina or Nantucket'



Point of view

Don't scrap the 25th

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington things: There is no good case to be made for amending the 25th Amendment. It was drafted and ratified nearly 10 years ago. It has been tested only once and it worked well under the most stressful circumstances.

Now a movement is afoot, led by energetic Sen. John Pastore (D) of Rhode Island and others, to throw it out and try something else.

Let's not — at least not without being sure there is some need to do so, or some merit in doing so, or any public wish to do so.

The argument for changing the 25th is not that the amendment in itself is bad, but that it permitted a very abnormal situation to bring an "unelected" president and an "unelected" vice-president into office.

Senator Pastore's proposal is that the procedure of the 25th — by which the president fills a vacancy in the vice-presidency by nominating a candidate who then must be confirmed by both Houses of Congress — should be replaced by requiring a special vice-presidential election.

I vote no — for these reasons: 1. The need is not demonstrated. The circumstances which prevailed last year were so exceptional that they have occurred only once in 200 years. Until then, eight presidents had died in office and were succeeded by vice-presidents elected in the previous presidential election.

Over this same span of two centuries seven vice-presidents have died in office (and another resigned to become a U.S. senator). All the incumbent presidents completed their terms and thus in no instance would a vice-president have succeeded to the presidency if the 25th Amendment had been in place.

2. The prospects are minute that the 25th Amendment will again put an "unelected" President and an "unelected" Vice-President in the White House.

What was the unusual convergence of circumstances which brought it

about this time? It took all of these things:

A. The forced resignation of a vice-president under a moral cloud.

B. The president's appointment of his successor.

C. The resignation of a president when his impeachment became imminent.

D. The appointed Vice-President succeeding to the presidency.

E. Another Vice-President appointed by the "unelected" President.

The proposed scrapping of the 25th Amendment and its replacement by something else are designed to prevent the foregoing circumstances from happening again.

Question: Is it not less likely that this set of conditions will occur again than that any amendment to the 25th will work better?

3. The merit of a special vice-presidential election is unproved.

There is a special reason for putting quotation marks around the word "unelected" in referring to Vice-President Ford and Vice-President Rockefeller. The fact is that there was far more voter participation in the choice of Ford and Rockefeller than there has been in the elections of any vice-president since the party system of electing presidents and vice-presidents came into being.

An elected vice-president is not consciously elected at all. He is nominated by one man — the presidential nominee — and not one voter in a million votes for or against the vice-presidential candidate, only for the man who happens to be paired with the presidential nominee of his choice. (Did you vote for Nixon because Agnew was his running mate? Did you vote for McGovern because Shriver was his running mate?)

Ford and Rockefeller were elected Vice-Presidents by the elected members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. That is more voter participation than has gone into the "election" of vice-presidents in 125 years.

Managing with Moscow

By William E. Griffith

The recent Soviet cancellation of the Soviet-United States trade treaty, after Congress limited U.S.-guaranteed credits to Moscow, poses the greatest question mark yet about Soviet-American detente. Do the Russians "really mean" detente? Have they been getting more out of it than Americans have? A national debate on the subject is, rightly, under way.

Soviet-American detente means the limitation, although certainly not the end, of the Soviet-American conflict relationship. The Soviets state flatly — and why should we doubt them? — that they will continue the "ideological struggle" against us. Our interests are in conflict around the globe. Yet we and they realize that we also have a common, limited goal: to avoid nuclear war and to slow down the arms race.

We Americans have historically always wanted to know who the good guys and the bad guys are. We are puzzled and frustrated by shades of gray. But in the nuclear age we can no longer afford to think of ourselves in international politics as the U.S. Cavalry fighting the "unmerciful" Indians.

We have every reason to make mutually advantageous deals with the Russians in arms control and trade. If we blunder, as in "the great grain robbery," we should blame ourselves, not Moscow. Until recently Washington gave U.S. firms low-interest insured credits for trade with the Russians without getting as much political pay-off as we could have in return. In fact, we were carrying on an economic aid program to the Soviet Union. Again, though, let's blame ourselves, not Moscow. Senator Jackson's initially successful drive to get the Russians to let more Soviet Jews out showed that we could have gotten more than we did out of detente.

But then Congress overrode our account. Over the administration's opposition, it placed a \$300 million limit on such credits to the Soviet Union for the next four years — after we had given Moscow nearly \$500 million in credits in 1974 alone. That the Russians broke off the negotiations and cancelled the trade treaty should have surprised no one. What else should a great, proud nation do? Leonid Brezhnev had changed Soviet emigration policy in return for U.S. credits. Should he have changed it more in return for only one-quarter of the credits he had been getting before?

Either the congressional proponents of this cut in credits were fools, and did not realize that Moscow would

not accept such a one-sided deal; or they were not, and were therefore opposed to detente per se and were only using the issue of emigration of Soviet Jews for domestic political profit.

This is, in my view, the worst example — although not the only one — of our disastrous antagonism of Turkey is another — of the dangers of congressional determination of foreign policy tactics on the basis primarily of domestic, and usually ethnic, political considerations rather than U.S. national interests. The U.S. has a long history of falling into this trap. In the nuclear age we can no longer so easily afford it. Certainly the U.S. presidency became too imperial. But that is no reason to err so badly in the other direction. We have literally no alternative except to deal with the Russians. But we must do so with our eyes open, our powder dry, our emotions under firm control, and U.S. national interests, not domestic ethnic politics, in command.

However, this does not mean that we should not use incentives and pressure in dealing with Moscow. Like any other great power, Communist or not, the Russians are best impressed by both carrots and sticks. It is, to speak frankly, naive and absurd to think that we can persuade them of the error of their ways. A notable recent example of this naivete — it reminds one of the "good old Uncle Joe" mythology of World War II — was a recent Washington Post advertisement by the "American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations." It included the following: "Only if our relations with the Soviet Union reflect a substantial measure of friendly cooperation, shared interest and mutual confidence is there a chance for agreements on the effective control of nuclear weapons."

"Friendly cooperation?" "Mutual confidence?" That we and the Russians want to avoid nuclear destruction, yes. But that this can lead to "friendship" and "confidence"? If one can believe that, one can believe anything.

Thus the dangers to a sensible U.S. policy come, as usual, from both hawks and doves. Black and white international politics is tempting, but it is not the real world. The U.S. Congress, and the American people who elect it, should reject the easy but dangerous posture of moralizing for the more difficult but necessary one of the hard-headed pursuit of our national interests in the nuclear age.

Dr. Griffith is a professor of political science in the Center for International Studies at MIT.

Readers write

Arab help for Arabs?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

If Joseph Kalam's letter was based on anything but obvious misinformation and prejudice, then it might be taken seriously. How does he account for the 600,000 or more Arabs still residing in Israel — most of them better off than their compatriots in surrounding Arab states? There is no basis that a "million" Arabs were driven from their homes into poverty. Over the centuries the Holy Land has been occupied variously by the Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Seleucids, Romans, Seljuks, Crusaders, Mamelukes, and others. History, however, would indicate that the Jews have a preeminent right to occupation of this territory.

It would be much more to the point if the oil-rich sheikhs would forgo playing politics with the unfortunate Palestinian refugees and devote some of their more than ample resources to alleviating their misery and resettling them. They are in control of far

more territory than the tiny state of Israel and they could solve this problem overnight if they were really concerned over the fate of their Arab brethren.

Israel has every right to continued occupation of the territories taken over in 1967 until assured of its own security and entity as a modern state. The Golan Heights and other areas would not now be occupied but for the unsuccessful Arab aggression during the Six-Day war.

Having been a Monitor reader for over 10 years I do not have to be convinced of its fair-mindedness under any and all circumstances. Newtown, Conn. Julian Olney

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Mirror of opinion

Farmers in several important corn states, including Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, are growing worried about the price of their main product. They are trying to mobilize farmers into an agreement to reduce acreage planted to corn this year.

Although corn production fell off drastically last year because of bad weather, the price of corn has sagged since harvest time. The sharp reduction in cattle feeding and weaker export demand for corn, due to the worldwide recession, have brought prices down. This alarms the corn producer, quite understandably.

The cost of producing corn has increased enormously in the last year, and there are no indications cost factors will come down this year. Fertilizer, insecticide, herbicide, power, labor — everything will be higher. Many capable farmers think they can barely make a profit at present prices of around \$2.50 a bushel in central Iowa. They fear that a big harvest in 1975 would send

prices below \$2. (In October, corn was well above \$3.)

The concern of farmers about future prices is warranted. The odds favor a big crop this year. If the weather is normal, and if planted acreage increases as expected, a crop of 6.5 billion bushels or more could be harvested. This would be about a billion bushels more than ever harvested before. The record is 5.6 billion in 1973, and the 1974 crop was 4.6 billion.

A billion-bushel increase in output would send prices down far below the cost of production. So farmers are trying to get together to cut acreage. It is obvious that the government will not activate the feed grain program and call for an acreage reduction.

We can thoroughly understand the fears of farmers and their purpose in reducing production. But it is a hopeless task to try to get the job done that way. Not enough farmers would cooperate to make the plan work. It would be impossible to get even a

semblance of equality in acreage reduction.

To the extent that it did work, the plan would benefit most those farmers who did not cooperate. Under the federal program, every farmer who cuts acreage at least gets a payment for doing it. Attempts at voluntary production control by producers of a crop grown nationwide, such as corn or wheat, have always failed. The only possible way to get supply management in these crops is through government.

But is it wise to cut corn production this year, by whatever means? We think not. The world's granaries are nearly empty. Instead of trying to reduce output, every means ought to be taken to increase it. Let us get the 6.5-billion-bushel crop of corn if possible.

But it is unfair to ask the farmer to

take the whole risk. The present corn loan and present level of "target" prices under the feed grain program are ridiculously low. The target price of \$1.38 a bushel is far below the level that would provide assurance against risk for a farmer.

Therefore, we suggest that Congress substantially raise the corn loan from the present \$1.10 to about \$2 a bushel. The target price could be about the same or perhaps a little higher. These guarantees would give the producer confidence that a further severe break in corn prices would not be ruinous. — The Des Moines Register.

We admit of no government by divine right . . . the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed.

William Henry Harrison

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